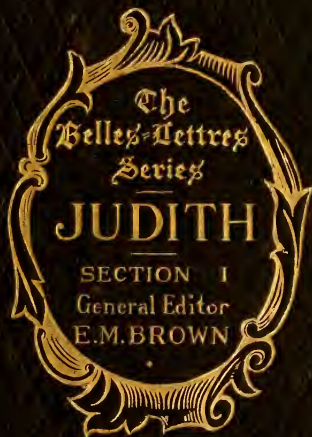


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SECTION I

ENGLISH LITERATURE

FROM ITS BEGINNING TO THE YEAR 1100

GENERAL EDITOR

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ænig an oþþan beogan fæderas
wæde færm don lilede gname gud pnan
was stædon in hearnra 3 man 3 hæled wæs
we land buðde lādū cýnne fcepon færm
wode fæced wæðde wæhton unsofte æt
3 nð lan mædo wæs mædū bpuðdon fædca
wæscadū sear mæled spýd ægū 3cofte sloon
3arwofte asfura onæt mægas in lilegðde
eanne ne spædon þas hie folces huanne
wæce cweða manna þe he oþþe eamun

Spreða mazo þegnaſ orða monna tid eiton
eldædon alle þraze oð þ ongaeton ðæde
þrame þænon ðæſ liqe þolece þaæroð
þærow þ þā ſpýnd 3 ſpínz ſpíð lic æowdon
þæſ æbriſce þie þowdū þ þā yðeſtan æl
ðow þegna cýðan ædon þneſton cū bol
þegon þ þā þowlrlíce þæſ ſpel bodeðon
mædo þæſgū monna collan æow ne æg
þlegon þæ æðne 3 þæſgū þlize þægehaelð

JUDITH

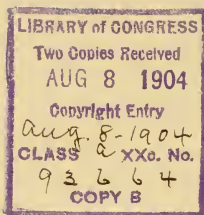
AN OLD ENGLISH EPIC FRAGMENT

EDITED BY

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Preface

MY earlier editing of this poem provided considerable material which I have been able to use with little modification in the present work. On the other hand, as the plan of this book is different, and as new opinions on certain points had in the mean time been broached, and needed to be dealt with, the new edition is not a mere condensation of the earlier. In one respect, however, and that perhaps the most essential, I have been true to my first conception : I have endeavored to present the poem, fragmentary as it is, as a work of art, being persuaded that unless philological scholarship tends to exalt life, and the nobler aspects which life has assumed, or under which it has been conceived, the less we have of it the better.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
Dec. 21, 1903.

Introduction

MANUSCRIPT

THE manuscript is the well-known Cotton Vitellius A. XV of the British Museum, probably of the tenth century, which likewise contains (fol. 129^a–198^b) the poem of *Beowulf*. The whole manuscript was first described by Wanley, *Catalogus*, pp. 218–219; then in Planta's *Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Cottonian Library* (London, 1802), and elsewhere. Besides the *Beowulf* and the *Judith*, it contains eight other pieces, these two forming the final ones.

A fire in 1731 destroyed some of the Cottonian manuscripts, and injured others, among the latter being this one. The injury consisted in the scorching of its edges and the shriveling of certain leaves. In some places the edges have been chipped away, and words, or portions of words, lost. It does not appear, however, as Dr. Tinker remarks (*The Translations of Beowulf*, p. 8), that these losses are of so great importance as the remarks of some prominent Old English scholars might lead one to suspect;¹ and it is certain that some awkward readings of the *Judith* are due to the blunderings of one or more scribes, though if Foster's conjecture is right, and the poem was composed about 915, there can hardly have

¹ But the injury to the manuscript is of less importance in this case, since the poem had been printed by Thwaites in 1698, before the injury occurred (see Bibliography).

been many transcriptions, on the theory that the manuscript is of the tenth century. The mixture of dialectic forms, however, seems to indicate that a Northern original passed through one or more hands, and that the last scribe, at all events, belonged to the Late West Saxon period. Forms like *hēhsta* (4, 94) and *nēhsta* (73), for example, point to the North, while such as *hȳhsta* (309) are clearly West Saxon; so *sēceð* (96), *hafað* (197), *medowērige* (229) seem distinctively Northern (Foster, *Judith*, pp. 50-51).

The *Judith* begins in the manuscript immediately after the *Beowulf*, and covers fol. 199^a-206^b. A photographic facsimile of the *Beowulf* pages was published by the Early English Text Society in 1882, with a transliteration and notes provided by Professor Zupitza; and a page (200^b) of the *Judith* is similarly reproduced in my earlier edition, containing lines 55^a to 69^b. An autotype facsimile of all the pages of the *Judith* is in my possession, and I shall be happy to facilitate its consultation by scholars.

DATE

Very few of the Old English poems are dated. Those of which we are most certain are the ones on the battles of Maldon and Brunanburh, and these must have been written soon after the respective dates of those battles, A. D. 937 and 991; and the Cynewulfian poems, *Juli-ana*, *Elene*, and *Christ*, which must have been written not far from the year 800. The latter poems have the name of the poet spelled in runes, the two former as Cynewulf, the latter as Cynwulf. Now the form *Cyne-* begins to appear about 750, and *Cyn-* about 800;¹ hence the *Christ* may be conjecturally dated about 800, or even

¹ See Sievers' proofs in *Anglia* 13. 11-15.

later ; the *Elene* only enough earlier to permit of the poet's alluding to himself as an old man ; and the *Juliana* within the limits of Cynewulf's activity as a religious poet. All that can be said with relative certainty is that the *Christ* no doubt belongs to the early ninth century, that the *Elene* can hardly be more than ten or a dozen years earlier, at most ; and that the *Juliana* can be only a few years earlier than the *Elene*, if indeed it be not later (for on this point we have no evidence). Of the remaining poems, the verse translation of the *Metres* of Boethius must, at earliest, fall at the very end of the ninth century, since it was executed either by Alfred or by some later writer. The interpolated portion of *Genesis*, known as *Genesis B*, can hardly be earlier than the middle of the ninth century, since it is based upon an Old Saxon poem which is ascribed to about 830 or 840. *Cædmon's Hymn* would date from about 670, and *Bede's Death-Song* from 735. It is generally agreed that in its present form the *Beowulf* can not be later than about 750. These are almost the only poems which can be dated somewhat independently of others. The *Andreas*, *Guthlac B*, and the *Phoenix* have been assigned by some critics to Cynewulf, the evidence being perhaps clearest in the case of the *Andreas*. The rest of the poems must be dated on the basis of internal evidence, by a comparison of diction and metre with those of the foregoing, or perhaps rarely with Continental poems of date approximately ascertained.

The *Judith* exhibits some striking correspondences in phraseology with the *Juliana*, the *Elene*, and the *Andreas* ; with *Genesis A*, the *Battle of Maldon* (*Byrhtnoth*), and the *Beowulf* ; and, at a greater remove, with *Gifts of Men*, the *Dream of the Rood*, the *Psalms*, etc. For example, the phrase *ic ðē . . . biddan wylle* (83-84) is found also in *Beowulf* and *Andreas* ; *cēne under cumblum*

(333) in *Andreas*; *flāna scūras, lȳthwōn becwōm, pys-trum forðylmed*, in *Elene*; besides remoter parallels like *hlȳnede and dȳnede* (*Jud.* 23): *ðonne rand dȳnede, camp-wudu cȳnede* (*El.* 50-51); *Jud.* 61-63: *El.* 150-152; *Jud.* 220-227: *El.* 117-121; *on flēam sceacan, ongan his . . . teran*, in *Juliana*, together with *miltse ðinre mē ðearfendre* (*Jud.* 85): *pæt pū miltseige mē pearfendum* (*Jul.* 449); *blāchlēor ides, lēoda rāswan, swegles aldor, ðære tīde . . . is nēah gebrungen*, in *Genesis A*; *bord and brād swȳrd, earn ætes (āses) georn, gūðe gegremede*, in *Byrhtnoth*; *būnan and orcas, ellor hwearf, him wiht ne spēow*, in *Beowulf*; *helmas (helm) and (oððe) hupseax, hāre byrnan (oððe heaðubyrnan)*, in *Gifts of Men*; *sārra sorga, sorgum gedrēfed*, in the *Dream of the Rood*. These are but specimens of a larger number; others may be found in the Verbal Correspondences of my earlier edition, or in my article, 'Notes on the *Judith*,' in the *Four. Eng. and Germ. Phil.* 5.153-158. An instance of a more general resemblance is the appearance of the birds of prey (*Jud.* 205-212: *El.* 27-30, 110-112; *Brun.* 60-65; *Exod.* 161-164; *Gen.* 1983-1985, the passages being too long to quote), and other features of battle in the context of the same passages.

Briefly stated, the argument from phraseology results in the conclusion that, owing to the comparatively large number of Cynewulfian reminiscences in the *Judith*, it can not well be earlier than, say, 825;¹ and that owing to the correspondences between the *Judith* and the *Brunanburh*, one of them must have been a kind of model for the other. That the *Judith* is the earlier is shown by the fact that the *Brunanburh* has a tendency to borrow largely from earlier poems, no fewer than 35 hemistichs

¹ For details see my earlier edition, p. xx, and especially Foster, *Judith*, p. 86.

out of a total of 146 being thus appropriated bodily, besides 13 hemistichs which are close resemblances;¹ and that the correspondences with the *Judith* are among the most striking. Since, as between the two poems, it is the *Brunanburh* which more freely utilizes the phraseology of earlier poems, we may assume that the *Judith* is among the earlier poems thus utilized. Now, since the *Brunanburh* dates from 937, it results that the *Judith* must fall between, say, 810-825 and 937, the possibility not being excluded that it is by Cynewulf's own hand.)

More exact dating than this is difficult. In my earlier edition I suggested the hypothesis that the theme of the poem was prompted by the arrival in England of that Judith whom Æthelwulf, the father of King Alfred, had married on the Continent, an event which occurred in the year 856. On this hypothesis, the Assyrians of the poem might have symbolized the invading Danes. Foster, though agreeing with me in respect to the limits of date, was inclined to place the poem later than 856, and indeed to connect it with Queen Æthelflæd of Mercia, the daughter of King Alfred. Foster says (pp. 90-91): 'Æthelflæd, then, is Mercia's Judith, for she by no ordinary strategy, we are told, raised her kingdom and people to their old position. She, like the Hebrew Judith, abandoned the older strategy of raid and battle, not indeed to murder the Danish chief, but to build fortresses and beleaguer her enemies. Æthelflæd is, then, a suitable and worthy heroine to have stirred a contemporary poet to his theme. In this estimation [estimate?] of her we are confirmed by William of Malmesbury. . . . This suggestion would place our poem between the years 915 and 918 or soon after, during which period

¹ Foster, *Judith*, pp. 87, 102.

she obtained her greatest victories, dying in the last-mentioned year. Our other results agree admirably with this date. It leaves sufficient time for the West Saxon author of *Brunanburh* to have become acquainted with the *Judith*, time too for it to be transcribed into West Saxon form, and transcribed again at the end of the century in the MS. which we now possess.' ¹ Though the dates thus suggested, ca. 856 and ca. 915, are nearly two generations apart, yet it is gratifying that the *Judith* can be with some confidence assigned to a period so restricted, on the strength of nothing but internal testimony.

If we divide Old English poetry, for convenience, into four successive groups, assigning the first to the period before 750, the second to that between 750 and 850, the third to that between 850 and 925, and the fourth to everything after 925, we shall find that Cædmon, *Bede's Death-Song*, and the core of the *Beowulf* fall within the first of these periods; Cynewulf and much of the so-called Cynewulfian poetry within the second; *Genesis B* and the *Metres* of Boethius within the third; and *Brunanburh* and *Byrhtnoth* (*The Battle of Maldon*) within the fourth — not to mention others. The *Judith*, then, by general agreement, belongs to the third of these periods, 850–925, intermediate between the poetry of Cynewulf and the patriotic songs of the *Chronicle*.

SOURCES

The sources of our poem are contained in the Apocryphal book of Judith. The order of events is not that of the original narrative. Many transpositions have been made in the interest of condensation and for the purpose

¹ With this date agree the conclusions of Trautmann, *Kynewulf*, pp. 120–122.

of enhancing the dramatic liveliness of the story. Besides, the poet has not scrupled to add embellishments of his own invention, as will be more fully pointed out under the next head. The passages which seem to have been directly interwoven into the substance of the narrative are here subjoined in the Douay version, following the Vulgate,¹ upon which the poet depended :

9. 14. Give me constancy in my mind, that I may despise him ; and fortitude, that I may overthrow him.

9. 17. O God of the heavens, Creator of the waters, and Lord of the whole creation, hear me, a poor wretch, making supplication to thee and presuming of thy mercy.

10. 16. And be assured of this, that when thou shalt stand before him, he will treat thee well, and thou wilt be most acceptable to his heart. And they brought her to the tent of Holofernes, telling him of her.

10. 19, 20. And Judith, seeing Holofernes sitting under a canopy which was woven of purple and gold, with emeralds and precious stones, after she had looked on his face, bowed down to him, prostrating herself to the ground. And the servants of Holofernes lifted her up, by the command of their master.

12. 10. And it came to pass on the fourth day that Holofernes made a supper for his servants, and said to Vagao his eunuch: Go, and persuade that Hebrew woman to consent of her own accord to dwell with me.

12. 16. And the heart of Holofernes was smitten, for he was burning with the desire of her.

12. 20. And Holofernes was made merry on her occasion, and drank exceeding much wine, so much as he had never drunk in his life.

3 1-19. And when it was grown late, his servants made haste to their lodgings, and Vagao shut the cham-

¹ Cf. pp. 29 ff.

ber-doors, and went his way; and they were all overcharged with wine. And Judith was alone in the chamber; but Holofernes lay on his bed fast asleep, being exceedingly drunk. . . . And Judith stood before the bed, praying with tears and the motion of her lips in silence, saying: Strengthen me, O Lord God of Israel, and in this hour look on the works of my hands . . . , that I may bring to pass that which I have purposed. . . . She loosed his sword that hung tied upon it [the pillar]. And when she had drawn it out, she took him by the hair of his head, and said: Strengthen me, O Lord God, at this hour. And she struck twice upon his neck, and cut off his head, and took off his canopy from the pillars, and rolled away his headless body. And after a while she went out, and delivered the head of Holofernes to her maid, and bade her put it into her wallet. And they two went out, . . . and they passed the camp, and, having compassed the valley, they came to the gate of the city. And Judith from afar off cried to the watchmen upon the walls: Open the gates, for God is with us, who hath shown his power in Israel. And it came to pass, when the men had heard her voice, that they called the ancients of the city. And all ran to meet her, from the least to the greatest. . . . Judith said: Praise ye the Lord our God, who hath not forsaken them that hope in him; . . . and he hath killed the enemy of his people by my hand this night. Then she brought forth the head of Holofernes out of the wallet, and showed it them, saying: Behold the head of Holofernes, the general of the army of the Assyrians, . . . where the Lord our God slew him by the hand of a woman.

14. 1, 2. And Judith said to all the people: Hear me, my brethren. . . . As soon as the sun shall rise,

let every man take his arms, and rush ye out, not as going down beneath, but as making an assault.

14. 4, 5. And when the captains of them shall run to the tent of Holofernes, and shall find him without his head, wallowing in his blood, fear shall fall upon them. And when you shall know that they are fleeing, go after them securely, for the Lord will destroy them under your feet.

14. 7-15. 8. And immediately at break of day, . . . every man took his arms, and they went out with a great noise and shouting. And the watchmen, seeing this, ran to the tent of Holofernes. And they that were in the tent came and made a noise before the door of the chamber to awake him, endeavoring by art to break his rest, that Holofernes might awake, not by their calling him, but by their noise. For no man durst knock, or open and go into the chamber of the general of the Assyrians. But when his captains and tribunes were come, and all the chiefs of the army of the king of the Assyrians, they said to the chamberlains: Go in and awake him, for the mice coming out of their holes have presumed to challenge us to fight. Then Vagao, going into his chamber, stood before the curtain and made a clapping with his hands, for he thought that he was sleeping with Judith. But when with hearkening he perceived no motion of one lying, he came near to the curtain, and, lifting it up, and seeing the body of Holofernes lying upon the ground without the head, weltering in his blood, he cried out with a loud voice with weeping, and rent his garments. And he went into the tent of Judith; and, not finding her, he ran out to the people, and said: One Hebrew woman hath made confusion in the house of king Nabuchodonosor, for behold Holofernes lieth upon the ground, and his head is not

upon him. Now when the chiefs of the army of the Assyrians had heard this, they all rent their garments, and an intolerable fear and dread fell upon them, and their minds were troubled exceedingly. And there was a very great cry in the midst of their camp. And when all the army heard that Holofernes was beheaded, courage and counsel fled from them, and, being seized with trembling and fear, they thought only to save themselves by flight; so that no one spoke to his neighbor, but, hanging down the head, leaving all things behind, they made haste to escape from the Hebrews, who, as they heard were coming armed upon them, and fled by the ways of the fields and the paths of the hills. So the children of Israel, seeing them fleeing, followed after them. And they went down sounding with trumpets, and shouting after them. And because the Assyrians were not united together, they went without order in their flight; but the children of Israel, pursuing in one body, defeated all that they could find. And Ozias sent messengers through all the cities and countries of Israel. And every country and every city sent their chosen young men armed after them, and they pursued them with the edge of the sword until they came to the extremities of their confines. And the rest, that were in Bethulia, went into the camp of the Assyrians, and took away the spoils which the Assyrians in their flight had left behind them; and they were laden exceedingly. But they that returned conquerors to Bethulia brought with them all things that were theirs, so that there was no numbering their cattle, and beasts, and all their movables, insomuch that from the least to the greatest all were made rich by their spoils.

15. 13, 14. And thirty days were scarce sufficient for the people of Israel to gather up the spoils of the Assyrians.

ians. But all those things that were proved to be the peculiar goods of Holofernes they gave to Judith, in gold, and silver, and garments, and precious stones, and all household stuff; and they were all delivered to her by the people.

16. 1. Then Judith sung this canticle to the Lord, saying: . . .

ART

The modes in which the poet's art is displayed may be considered under the four heads of Selection, Arrangement, Amplification, and Invention. To these might be added his mastery of language, and his skill in the handling of metre.

Selection. — The characters are limited to three — Judith, Holofernes, and Judith's attendant. Hardly worthy to be ranked with these is the warrior who enters Holofernes' tent and announces his violent death. He is merely one of the group of officers, though a little bolder than the rest, and drops out of the action immediately. There is no mention of Achior, none of Ozias, none of Bagoas (Vagao), none of Nebuchadnezzar. The latter seems to be merged in Holofernes, who is accordingly both general and king. Judith's handmaid serves to enhance the importance of the protagonist, as in the original narrative, though perhaps in a greater degree. Thus not only does she carry the bag, but it is she whom Judith commands (ll. 171-173) to exhibit the head of the slain captain, instead of drawing it forth herself (13. 19). Judith is continually before us: she inspires, directs, or executes everything. The result is a foregone conclusion, and everything tends irresistibly towards it. At the very beginning of the poem we are assured that she was defended from the peril that menaced her, though

the fulness of the triumph is not foretold. The note of the beginning — ‘*ā tō ǣm Ælmihtgan*’ — recurs also at the end.

Yet we are not permitted to overlook the formidable nature of Judith’s antagonist, his wickedness and his power. His servants, even the principal warriors and councillors, remain at a distance until he summons them (ll. 51–54), and fear to awaken him, even amid circumstances of the greatest danger (ll. 257–258). The epithets applied to him, beginning with those descriptive of his station, soon alternate with such as characterize his evil disposition and purposes; the latter grow relatively more and more numerous, until they culminate in the ‘heathen hound’ of l. 110, a variant of this being repeated in l. 179, where Judith is telling the story of his discomfiture. But his character is not left to be inferred from epithets alone; in ll. 181–183 his hostility and malice are plainly set forth. When the action opens, it is Holofernes who occupies the scene, and he remains in possession of it, glorying in his authority and rejoicing over the banquet, long enough to challenge the attention of the reader, and make him apprehensive lest Judith may succumb in the unequal contest. The peripetia is then introduced with considerable art, being heightened by the prayer of Judith while holding the weapon, by her manipulation of the stupefied chieftain before raising her hand to strike, and by the appreciable interval between the two blows.

There is thus a regular gradation of personages, the handmaid being but a shadow of Judith, and her foil, Holofernes a redoubtable foe, and Judith the triumphant heroine. To invest the latter with all the womanly attributes most revered by his countrymen, the poet endows her with virginal purity, and converts her from

a Jewess of profound religious conviction to an orthodox Christian and believer in the Trinity (ll. 83-84).

So far as we can judge, all is frankness and fair dealing on Judith's part. We hear nothing of her requesting permission to go beyond the lines for prayer, and there is no hint of her practising deception or otherwise compromising herself, in the whole course of the poem. She is a heroine *sans peur et sans reproche*, unless we account her deed in itself as the exploit of a vulgar assassin. Admitting the purity of her intentions, and the essentially righteous character of the blow she inflicted, she remains the unsullied champion and deliverer of her people, as stainless and single-minded as the Maid of Orleans.

The chief actors are thrown into relief upon a background formed by the two armies respectively. Moreover, the remarks of each are addressed to a kind of dumb chorus, in which all distinct individualities are suppressed. Such are the retainers whom Holofernes feasts, and the citizens who surround Judith on her return to Bethulia.

It will be apparent from what has been said that the characters have been selected and shaded with reference to maintaining the dramatic unity of impression through a whole series of events, and that it is in the person of the heroine that this dramatic unity centres, as it is about her that all the incidents revolve.

In the selection of these incidents, again, equal soundness of judgment is displayed. The order of events in the latter part of the Biblical narrative is, on the whole, preserved, those of lesser dramatic importance being eliminated. The poet's object is manifestly to depict only the cardinal situations and occurrences, and to impress these upon the mind by the free play of his inven-

Introduction

tion in elaborating scenes and incidents, introducing transitional passages to render the sequence obvious, and otherwise preparing or heightening the effect.

Arrangement. — The topics of the poem are these:

- a) Divine assistance granted to Judith (1-7^a).
- b) Feast (7^b-34^a).
- c) Judith brought to Holofernes' tent (34^b-57^a).
- d) Evil purposes and slaying of Holofernes (57^b-121).
- e) Return to Bethulia (122-170).
- f) Account of Holofernes' death and advice to the warriors (171-198).
- g) Departure of the Hebrew army (199-216^a).
- h) Surprise of the Assyrians and discovery of Holofernes' dead body (216^b-290^a).
- i) Flight and defeat of the Assyrians (290^b-312^a).
- j) Return of the Israelites and taking of spoil (312^b-335^a).
- k) Recompense of Judith (335^a-342^a).
- l) Judith's thanksgiving (342^b-347^a).
- m) Poet's ascription of praise (347^b-350).

In the main, as has been said, the order is that of the Apocryphal book, but two remarkable transpositions must be observed.

In the poem, Judith is brought in after the conclusion of the banquet; in the original, while the feast is still in progress. The poet is thus left free to emphasize the license and clamor of the feasters, since Judith is not present, and therefore has no part in their eating and drinking (cf. 12. 18, 19). By this means, too, a direct motive is provided for Judith's conduct in the slaying, Holofernes' evil desires and intentions (12. 16) being referred to the moment of his entry into the pavilion ll. 57^b-59^a), which immediately precedes his drunken stupor and his death.

7 The other transposition has the air of an invention, but it may be, as indicated in the Sources, only a skilful employment of the hint furnished by the original in the twofold division of the attacking forces (15. 4, 7). I refer to the actual engagement with the Assyrian army, or its vanguard, described so powerfully in ll. 216^b–235. This would be the natural sequel, to the Teutonic mind, of the array and hostile sally of the Hebrew troops (199–216^a), though we are expressly told (14. 2, 7) that no actual conflict then took place, but merely a hostile demonstration. The rage and terror of the Assyrian leaders are accentuated by means of this change; a moment of suspense, charged with ever increasing agony of apprehension, is introduced; and the despair which precedes the rout and final overthrow is rendered complete and overwhelming. Nearer and nearer approaches the noise of battle (261 ff.), until the leaders can no longer endure the responsibility and the dread, and one of their number, breaking through the ceremonial restrictions which surround with inviolability the person of an Oriental despot, is brought face to face with the reality which eclipses all previous disaster. Besides, the poet's audience would demand a conflict, and not merely a pursuit. To gratify such a demand, the battle proper must be introduced before the climax of consternation is reached, and the actual panic has begun. On these grounds the new arrangement is amply justified. Flight and combat are aptly interwoven in the description of the Assyrians' panic (290^b–312^a): they flee (290^b–292^a), they are cut down (292^b–297^a), still flee (297^b–298^a), and are still cut down (298^b–312^a); finally, after a list of the spoils is given, the fulness of the patriots' triumph is again rehearsed (319^b–324^a).

Amplification.—It is somewhat difficult to effect a

clear severance of invention from amplification, nor indeed is such analytic painfulness necessary beyond certain obvious limits.

The poet dwells with especial fondness on feasting and war. This is a national trait, and should be considered without prejudice to the controlling art visible in every part of his production. Amplification rises to the dignity of invention in the lines which describe the wolf, the raven, and the eagle, haunters of the battle-field (205^b–212^a).¹ But the continuation (212^b–235^b) also abounds in powerful strokes, which reveal a master of this species of poetry. The spoils are enumerated with a profusion of descriptive epithets (314^b–319^a, 335^b–342^a). The impression of a vast concourse of joyful and expectant people is admirably communicated (159^a–170^b). Something like a lyric element is introduced into Judith's prayer (80^b–93^a), and into her speech before the people (177^a–198^b), with its dramatic accompaniments (171^a–175^b). The feast is a drunken orgy (7^b–34^a), with the shadow of death hanging over it (19^b–21^a). Of minor interest, but still worthy of mention, are the escorting of Judith to the tent (37^b–46^a), the description of the canopy and its use (46^b–54^a), and the account of the journey from the Assyrian camp to Bethulia (125^a–141^a).

Invention.—Here, as elsewhere in Old English poetry, the bard occasionally marks his satisfaction or prevision by passages of reflective comment. Thus he anticipates the doom of Holofernes and affirms its justice (59^b–67^a), dwells upon the Divine assistance vouchsafed to Judith, as to every believing mortal (93^b–98^a), and ends the poem with a doxology of his own (347–350^a). Akin to these are resumptive paragraphs, like 122^a–124^b or

¹ But cf. p. x, *supra*.

236^a–241^a, which are introduced at the beginning of a fit or canto, to effect a transition. Sometimes such a comment is merely retrospective, and not transitional (332^a–335^a), and is intended to bind the work more firmly together, as well as to exalt the heroine. A prediction may be put into the mouth of a subordinate personage, as in 285^a–289^a. From a result a previous action may be inferred, and expanded into a brief episode; thus Holofernes is depicted in the act of falling (67^b–69^a), and the watchmen in that of holding guard (141^b–146^a). Similarly, it is a consequence of the transfer of Judith from the banquet-hall to the bed-chamber, that the warriors who had accompanied Holofernes (62^b) immediately depart (69^b–73^a); this retinue may be compared with that of Hrothgar (*Beowulf* 662–665^a, 920–924). The preparations for the slaying of Holofernes are multiplied, partly to increase the suspense, and partly for the purpose of rendering the narrative more graphic and lively. Thus Judith devises her plan while Holofernes sleeps (73^b–77^a), unsheathes his sword with her right hand (79^b–80^a), and places him in such wise as is most convenient for her (99^b–103^a). Not only does the officer who discovers Holofernes dead rend his garments and cry, but he falls to the earth and tears his hair (280^b–282^a). Finally, the poet consigns Holofernes to the abode of darkness, the hall of torturing serpents, with evident satisfaction at the retribution which is there meted out to him (112^b–121^b).

Style. — As to the style, the qualities of clearness, boldness, and vigor are strongly marked. The narrative is rapid, yet there is a surprising amount of picturesque detail and wealth of characteristic epithet, considering the brevity of the poem. In certain other poems, parallelism has become almost a vice, but here it is kept within due limits, and is not allowed to retard the movement.

Metre. — The chief beauty of the metre lies in the artistic alternation of longer with shorter lines. It is certainly going too far to say, with Foster (see note on 2-12): 'In these expanded lines, then, lies the whole story, dramatically told, and doubtless intended to be delivered in recitative. The rest is epic in its description of details, and has much the same functions as the chorus in a Greek tragedy'; yet that the expanded lines are introduced with art and measure is beyond question. But the sequences of long lines are not the only forms of grouping which occur. Thus lines with only two alliterative syllables occur in a series of nine (170-178); of six (48-53, 231-236); of five, four, and three in several places. Similarly, two successive lines alliterate with the same letter (B 17-18, 57-58, 137-138, 174-175; F 194-195, 220-221, 301-302; and a number of others). For twenty-one lines in succession the second hemistichs are all constructed on the same model (1-21; compare the first hemistichs of 182-185 and 190-193).¹ Notwithstanding these tendencies toward unification, there is no such monotony as might be expected, for side by side with them there is an impulse toward variety, exemplified in the varying length of sentence and phrase, bringing the pause now at the middle and now at the end of the line, and giving at once speed and sonority, amplitude and vigor. High as the praise is, one can hardly refrain from acquiescing in the judgment of Sweet, who affirms that the poem combines 'the highest dramatic and constructive power with the utmost brilliance of language and metre.'

¹ For details see my previous edition, pp. lxx-lxxi.

Judith

Judith

1. The Feast

. [tw]ēode gifena
in ðȳs ginnan gr[un]d[e]; hēo ðār ðā gearwe funde
mundbyrd æt ðām mæran þēodne, þā hēo āhte mæste
þearfe
hyldo þæs hēhstan Dēman, þæt hē hīe wið þæs hēhstan
brōgan
5 gefriðode, frymða Waldend; hyre ðæs Fæder on roderum
torhtmōd tīðe gefremede, þe hēo āhte trumne gelēafan
ā tō ðām Ælmihtgan. Gefrægen ic ðā Holofernus
wīnhātan wyrcean georne, and eallum wundrum þrymlīc
girwan ūp swæsendo: tō ðām hēt se gumena baldor
10 ealle ðā yldestan ðegnas: hīe ðæt ofstum miclum
ræfndon rondwiggend[e], cōmon tō ðām rīcan þēodne
fēran folces ræswan. þæt wæs þȳ fēorðan dōgor
þæs ðe Iūdith hyne glēaw on geðonce, 4
ides ælfscīnu, ærest gesōhte.

1^a Gr. No tirmetodes; K. Torhtes tirfruman no. — 1^b Ms. |::eode.
— 2^a Ms. gr::d. | — 4^b Ett. hæðenes? hæðenan (for hehstan). — 6^a Ett.
tide. — 7^a Ms. ælmihtigan; so Edd., except Kl.⁸ ælmihtgan. — 8^a Ms.,
Thw., Th., L., Ett. win hatan; Gr., R., Sw., K., Kl.⁸, W. winhatan. —
11^a Ms. wiggend. — 12^b Ms. dogore; so Edd., except C.¹, Kl.⁸ dogor. —
14 After this line the Ms. has X, indicating a division.

- 15 Hīe ðā tō ðām symle sittan ēodon,
 wlance tō wīngedrince, ealle his wēagesīðas,
 bealde byrnwiggend[e]. þær wæron bollan stēape
 boren æfter bencum gelōme, swylce ēac būnan and
 [o]rcas
 fulle fletsittendum : hīe þæt fæge þēgon
 20 rōfe rondwiggende, þēah ðæs se rīca ne wēnde,
 egesful eorla dryhten. Ðā wearð Holofernus,
 goldwine gumena, on gytesālum;
 hlōh and hlýdde, hlynede and dynede,
 þæt mihten fīra bearn feorran gehýran,
 25 hū se stīðmōða styrnde and gylede,
 mōdig and medugāl manode geneahhe
 bencsittende þæt hī gebærdon wel.
 Swā se inwidda ofer ealne dæg
 dryhtguman sīne drencte mid wīne,
 30 swīðmōd sinces brytta, oðþæt hīe on swīman lāgon,
 oferdrencte his duguðe ealle, swylce hīe wæron dēaðe
 geslegene,
 āgotene gōða gehwylces.

2. The Slaying of Holofernes

Swā hēt se gumena [b]aldor
 fyl[l]an fletsittendum, oðþæt fīra bearnum

17^a Ms. byrnwiggend:. — 18^b Ms. :rcas. — 22^b Th. gyste-salum. — 32^a Ms., Edd. agotene; K. agrotene? — 32^b Ms. :aldor (b expunged); Th., Ett., Gr., R., Kl.³, W. aldor; Thw., Sw., K. baldor. — 33^a Ms., Edd. fylgan; K. fyllan?.

nēa [l] æhte niht sēo þýstre. Hēt ðā nīða geblonden
 35 þā ēadgan mægð ofstum fetigan
 tō his bedreste bēagum gehlæste,
 hringum gehrodene. Hīe hraðe fremedon,
 anbyhtscealcas, swā him heora ealdor bebēad,
 byrnwigena brēgo: bearhtme stōpon
 40 tō ðām gysterne, þær hīe Iūdithe
 fundon ferhðglēawe, and ðā fromlice
 lindwiggende lādan ongunnon
 þā torhtan mægð tō træfe þām hēan,
 þær se rīca hyne reste on symb[el],
 45 nihtes inne, Nergende lāð
 Holofernus. þær wæs eallgylden
 flēohnet fæger ymbe þæs folctogan
 bed āhongen, þæt se bealofulla
 mihte wlitan þurh, wigena baldor,
 50 on æghwylcne þe ðærinne cōm
 hæleða bearna, and on hyne nænig
 monna cynnes, nymðe se mōdga hwæne
 nīðe rōfra him þē nēar hēte
 rinca tō rūne gegangan. Hīe ðā on reste gebrōhton
 55 [sn]ūde ðā snoteran idese; ēodon ðā ste[rceðf]erhðe

34^a *Ms.* nea: æhte. — 35^a *Ms.*, *Edd.* eadigan. — 40^b *Ms.* iudithðe. —
 44^b *Ms.* symb:: — 46^b *Ett.* þa. — 47^b *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Leo*, *Gr.*, *R.*, *W.*
 and ymbe; *Ett.* and fæger; *Sw.*, *K.*, *Kl.*³ *om.* and. — 52^b *Ms.*, *Edd.* mo-
 diga. — 53^b *Th.*, *Ett.* het; *Ms.*, *other Edd.* hete. — 55^a *Ms.* |::ude;
Thw. snude. — 55^b *Ms.* ste:::|ferhðe; *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Gr.*, *K.*, *Kl.*³, *W.*
 stercedferhþe; *Ett.* snelferhðe because of alliteration; *Gr.* swercedferhðe?;
R. swercendferhðe; *Sw.* sweorcendferhðe.

hæleð heora hearran cýðan þæt wæs sēo hālge
 mēowle
 gebrōht on his būrgetelde. þā wearð se brēma on
 mōde
 blīðe, burga ealdor, þōhte ðā beorhtan idese
 mid wīdle and mid womme besmītan; ne wolde þæt
 wuldres Dēma
 60 geðafian, þrymmes Hyrde, ac hē him þæs ðinges
 gestȳrde,
 Dryhten, dugeða Waldend. Gewāt ðā se dēofulcunda,
 gālferhð [gangan] gumena ðrēate
 bealofull his beddes nēosan, þær hē sceolde his blæd
 forlēosa[n]
 ædre binnan ānre nihte; hæfde ðā his ende gebidenne
 65 on eorðan unswæslīcne, swylcne hē ær æfter worhte,
 þearlmōd ðēoden gumena, þenden hē on ðysse
 worulde
 wunode under wolcna hrōfe. Gefēol ðā wīne swā
 druncen
 se rīca on his reste middan, swā he nyste rāda nānne
 on gewitlocan; wiggend stōpon
 70 ūt of ðām inne ofstum miclum,
 wer[as] wīnsade, þe ðone wærlogan,
 lāðne lēodhatan, læddon tō bedde

56^b *Ms.* halige; so *Edd.*, except *C.*¹, *Kl.*³ halge. — 59^a *Thw.* somme. —
 62^a *Ms.* galferhð; *Gr.*, *K.* galferhð [cyning]; *Köppel* galferhð [gangan];
F. galferhð [and grædig]. — 62^b *Ett.* þreate garberendra. — 63^b *Ms.* for-
 leosa:|. — 64^b *Ett.* he (*for* ða). — 71^a *Ms.* wer:: — 72^a *Gr.* leod-hātan ?

nēhstan sīðe. þā wæs Nergendes
 þēowen þrymful þearle gemyndig
 75 hū hēo þone atolan ēaðost mihte
 ealdre benæman ær se unsýfra,
 womfull, onwōce. Genam ðā wundenlocc
 Scyppendes mægð scearpne mēce,
 scūrum heardne, and of scēaðe ābræd
 80 swīðran folme; ongan ðā swegles Weard
 be naman nemnan, Nergend ealra
 woruldbūendra, and þæt word ācwæð:
 ‘Ic ðē frymða God, and frōfre Gæst,
 Bearn Alwaldan, biddan wylle
 85 miltse þīnre mē þearfendre,
 ðrynesse ðrym. þearle ys mē nū ðā
 heorte onhæted and hige gēomor,
 swyðe mid sorgum gedrēfed; forgif mē, swegles Ealdor,
 sigor and sōðne gelēafan, þæt ic mid þys sweorde mōte
 90 gehēawan þysne morðres bryttan; geunne mē mīnra
 ge[sy]nta,
 þearlmōd þēoden gumena: nāht[e] ic þīnre næfre
 miltse þon māran þearf[e]: gewrec nū, mihtig Dryh-
 ten,
 torhtmōd tīres Brytta, þæt mē ys þus torne on mōde,
 hāte on hreðre mīnum.’ Hī ðā se hēhsta Dēma
 95 ædre mid elne onbryrde, swā hē dēð ānra gehwylcne

85^b *Ms.* þearffendre.—86^b *Kl.*³ þearle me nuða.—87^a *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Gr.*,
W., *Kl.*³ heorte ys; *Th.*, *Et.*, *R.*, *Sw.* heorte (heorte ys *note*); *K.* heorte.—
 90^b *Ms.* ge::nta.—91^b *Ms.* naht:.—92^a *Ms.* þearf:.

hērbūendra þe hyne him tō helpe sēceð
mid rāde and mid rihte gelēafan. þā wearð hyre rūme
on mōde,

hāligre hyht genīwod; genam ðā þone hǣðnan man-
nan

fæste be feaxe sīnum, tēah hyne folmum wið hyre
weard

100 bysmerlice, and þone bealofullan

listum ālēde, lāðne mannan,

swā hēo ðæs unlædan ēaðost mihte,

wel gewealdan. Slōh ðā wundenlocc

þone fēondsceaðan fāgum mēce

105 heteponcolne, þæt hēo healfne forcearf

þone swēoran him, þæt hē on swīman læg,

druncen and dolhwund. Næs ðā dēad þā gýt,

ealles orsāwle: slōh ðā eornoste

ides ellenrōf [ōþ]re sīðe

110 þone hǣðnan hund, þæt him þæt hēafod wand

forð on ðā flōre; læg se fūla lēap

gēsne beæftan, gæst ellor hwearf

under neowelne næs, and ðær genyðerad wæs,

sūsle gesæled syððan æfre,

115 wýrmum bewunden, wítum gebunden,

hearde gehæfted in hellebryne

98^b *Ms.* hǣðenan; so *Edd.*, except *C.*¹, *Kl.*³ hǣðnan. — 105^a *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Ett.* hete þoncolne. — 108^b *Thw.* eornost. — 109^b *Ms.* ::re. — 110^a *Ms.*, *Edd.* hǣðenan; *C.*¹ hǣðnan. — 113^a *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Gr.*, *Sw.*, *K.*, *Kl.*³, *W.* neowelne næs; *Leo* neowelnis; *Ett.* neowelnes; *Th.*¹ newelnæs; *Th.*², *R.* neowelnæs.

æfter hinsīðe. Ne ðearf hē hopian nō,
 þȳst[rum] forðylmed, þæt hē ðonan mōte
 of ðām wyrnsele, ac ðær wunian sceal
 20 āwa tō aldre būtan ende forð
 in ðām heolstran hām hyhtwynna lēas.

3. *The Return to Bethulia*

Hæfde ðā gefohten foremærne blæd
 Iūdith æt gūðe swā hyre God ūðe,
 swegles Ealdor, þe hyre sigores onlēah.
 25 þā sēo snotere mægð snūde gebrōhte
 þæs herewæðan hēafod swā blōdig
 on ðām fætelse þe hyre foregenga,
 blāchlēor ides, hyra bēgea nest
 ðēawum geðungen þyder on lædde,
 30 and hit [ðā] swā heolfrig hyre on hond āgea[f],
 [higeð]oncolre hām tō berenne,
 Iūdith gingr[an] sīnre. Eodon ðā gegnum þanonne
 þā idesa bā ellenþrīste,
 oðþæt hīe becōmon collenferhðe,
 35 ēadhrēðge mægð ūt of ðām herige,
 þæt hīe sweotollīce gesēon mihten
 þære wlitegan byrig weallas blīcan,
 Bethuliam. Hīe ðā bēahhrodene

118^a Ms. þyst:: — 121 *After this line the Ms. has XI, indicating a division.* — 127^b *Leo, Gr., R. fore genge.* — 130^a Ms. :: (*for* ða). — 130^b Ms. agea:: — 131^a Ms. :::: oncolre. — 132^a Ms. gingr::|. — 134^a Ms., *Thw. hie hie.* — 135^a Ms., *Edd. eadhrēðige.*

- fēðelāste forð ōnettan,
 140 oð hīe glædmōde gegān hæfdon
 tō ðām wealgate. Wiggend sǣton,
 weras wæccende wearde hēoldon
 in ðām fæstenne, swā ðām folce ær
 gēomormōdum Iūdith bebēad,
 145 searoðoncol mægð, þā hēo on sīð gewāt,
 ides ellenrōf. Wæs ðā eft cumen
 lēof tō lēodum, and ðā lungre hēt
 glēawhȳdig wīf gumena sumne
 hyre tōgēanes gān of ðære ginnan byrig,
 150 and hī ofostlice in forlæt[a]n
 þurh ðæs wealles geat, and þæt word ācwæð
 tō ðām sigefolce: ‘Ic ēow secgan mæg
 þoncwyrðe þing, þæt gē ne þyrfen leng
 [mu]rnan on mōde: ēow ys Metod bl[iðe],
 155 cyninga Wuldor; þæt gecȳðed wearð
 geond woruld wīde, þæt ēow ys wuldorblæd
 tor[ht]lic tōweard and tīr gifeðe
 þāra læðða þe gē lange drugon.’
 þā wurdon blīðe burhsittende,
 160 syððan hī gehȳrdon hū sēo hālge spræc

141^b *Ms.* weal above line. — 142^b *Ms.* l of heoldon corr. from r. —
 144^b *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Rie.* Iudithe. — 149 *Thus in R.*, *Sw.*; *Ms.*, other
Edd. of ðære ginnan byrig hyre togeanes gan; *Z.* to geanes faran? —
 150^a *Gr. om.* hi. — 150^b *Ms.* forleton; *Thw.* forlæten; *K.*, *W.* forlæton;
*Kl.*⁸ forleton; other *Edd.* forlætan. — 154^a *Ms.* :: rnan. — 154^b *Ms.* bl::: —
 157^a *Ms.* tor::lic. — 158^a *Gr.* [on last] þara læðða?; *R.* ðara læðða [to
 bote]?; *Z.* þara læðða [to leane]. — 160^a *Ms.*, *Edd.* halige; *C.*¹ halge.

- ofer hēanne weall. Here wæs on lustum,
wið þæs fæstengeates folc ōnette,
weras wif somod, wornum and hēap[um],
ðrēatum and ðrymmum þrungon and urnon
165 ongēan ðā þeo[d]nes mægð þūsendmælum,
ealde ge geonge: æghwylcum wearð
men on ðære medoþyrig mōd ārēted,
syððan hīe ongēaton þæt wæs Iūdith cumen
eft tō ēðle, and ðā ofostlice
170 hīe mid ēaðmēdum in forlēton.
þā sēo glēawe hēt^x golde gefrætewod
hyre ðīenne þancolmōde
þæs herewæðan hēafod onwriðan,
and hyt tō bēhðe^{zerf} blōdig ætýwan
175 þām burhlēodum, hū hyre æt beaduwe gespēow.
Spræc ðā sēo æðele [tō ea]llum þā[m] folce:
‘Hēr gē magon sweotol[e]^x, [si]gerōfe hæleð,
lēoda ræswan, on ðæs lāðestan
hæðnes heaðorinces hēafod staria[n],
180 Holofernus unlyfigendes,
þe ūs monna mæst morðra gefremede,
sārra sorga, and þæt swyðor gýt
ýcan wolde; ac him ne ūðe God
lengran līfes, þæt hē mid læððum ūs

163^b *Ms.* heap :: — 165^a *Ms.* þeoðnes. — 176^b *Ms.* :: ::llu þa (*abbr. for m lost*). — 177^a *Ms.* sweo-tol: . — 177^b *Ms.* ::gerofe. — 179^a *Ms.*, *Edd.* hæðenes; *C.*¹ hæðnes. — 179^b *Ms.* stariað. — 182^b *Ms.*, *Sw.*, *K.*, *Kl.*³, *W.* and þæt swyðor; *Thw.* and syþor; *Th.*, *Gr.*, *R.* and swyðor; *Ett.* and swiðor.

- 185 eglan mōste : ic him ealdor oðþrong
 þurh Godes fultum. Nū ic gumena gehwæne
 þyssa burglēoda biddan wylle,
 randwiggendra, þæt gē recene ēow
 fȳsan tō gefeohte ; syððan frymða God,
 190 ærfæst Cyning, ēastan sende
 lēohtne lēoman, berað linde forð,
 bord for brēostum and byrnhomas,
 scīre helmas in sceaðena gemong,
 fyllan folctogan fāgum sweordum,
 195 fāge frumgāras. Fȳnd syndon ēowre
 gedēmed tō dēaðe and gē dōm āgon,
 tīr æt tohtan, swā ēow getācnod hafað
 mihtig Dryhten þurh mīne [h]and.'

4. The Battle

- þā wearð snelra werod snūde g[e]gearewod,
 200 cēnra tō campe ; stōpon cyn[e]rōfe
 secgas and gesīðas, bāeron [sige]þūfas,
 fōron tō gefeohte forð on gerihte,
 hæleð under helmum of ðære hālgan byrig
 on ðæt dægred sylf ; dynedan scildas,
 205 hlūde hlummon. þæs se hlanca gefeah

188^b *Ett.* rēcen. — 190^a *Th.*, *L.*, *Ett.*, *Gr.*, *R.*, *K.* ærfæst ; *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Sw.*, *Kl.*³, *W.* arfæst. — 194^a *Ett.* fyllān (*opt. 1st pl.*) ; *Ett.* fyllað ?
 — 195^b *Ms.* eowere ; so *Edd.*, except *Kl.*³ eowre. — 198^b *Ms.* : and. —
 199^b *Ms.* g : gearewod. — 200^b *Ms.* cyn : rofe. — 201^b *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Th.*,
W. þufas ; *Ett.*, *Kl.*³ sigēþufas ; *Gr.*, *Sw.*, *K.* [sige]þufas ; *R.** þufas ;
W. note segnas. — 203^b *Ms.* haligan ; *Th.*^{1 2} haligran ; *C.*¹ halgan.

wulf in walde, and se wanna hrefn,
 wælgīfre fugel: w[i] stan bēgen
 þæt him ðā þeodguman þōhton tilian
 fylle on fægum; ac him flēah on lāst
 210 earn ætes georn, ūrigfeðera;
 salowigpāda sang hildelēoð,
 hyrnednebba. Stōpon heaðorincas,
 beornas tō beadowe bordum beðeahte,
 hwealfum lindum, þā ðe hwīle ær
 215 elðeodigra edwīt þoledon,
 hāðenra hosp; him þæt hearde wearð
 æt ðām æscplegan eallum forgolden
 Assyrium, syððan Ebrēas
 under gūðfanum gegān hæfdon
 220 tō ðām fyrdwīcum. Hīe ðā fromlice
 lēton forð flēogan flāna scūras,
 [hilde]nædran of hōrnboan,
 strælas st[edehea]rde; styrmdon hlūde
 grāme gūðfreca[n], [g]āras sendon
 225 in heardra gemang. Hæleð wæro[n] [y]rre,
 landbūende lāðum cynne;
 stōpon styrmōde, stercedferhðe
 wrehton unsōfte ealdgenīðlan

207^b *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Gr.*, *R.*, *K.*, *Kl.*³, *W.* westan; *Ett.* weston;
Sw. wiston. — 209^b *Gr.* eac?; *R.* eac. — 211^a *Kl.*³ note haswīgpaða? —
 222^a *Ms.* :::: nædran; *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Gr.* hilde nædran; *Ett.*, *R.*, *Sw.*, *K.*,
*Kl.*³, *W.* hildenædran. — 223^a *Ms.* st:::::rde. — 223^b *Th.*¹ strymdon;
Leo strimdon. — 224^a *Ms.* guðfreca:. — 224^b *Ms.* :aras. — 225^b *Ms.*
 wæro: :|rre. — 228^a *Leo* weahton; *Gr.* ehthon?

- medowērige; mundum brugdon
 230 scealcas of scēaðum scīrmæled swyrd
 ecgum gecoste, slōgon eornoste
 Assiria ōretmæcgas,
 nīðhycgende, nānne ne sparedon
 þæs herefolces hēanne ne rīc[n]e
 235 cwicera manna þe hīe ofercuman mihton.
 Swā ðā magoþegnas on ðā morgentīd
 ēhton éldēoda ealle þrāge,
 oðþæt ongēaton ðā ðe grame wæron,
 ðæs herefolces hēafodweardas,
 240 þæt him swyrdgeswing swīðlic ēowdon
 weras Ebrisce. Hīe wordum þæt
 þām yldestan ealdorþegnum
 cȳðan ēodon, wrehton cumbolwigan
 and him forhtlice fārspel bodedon,
 245 medowērigum morgencollan,
 atolne ecgplegan. Þā ic ædre gefrægn
 slegefæge hæleð slæpe tōbrēd[a]n
 and wið þæs bealofullan būrgeteldes
 weras [wērig]ferhðe hwearfum þringan
 250 Ho[lo]fernus; hogedon āninga

234^b *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Ett.*, *W.* rice; *Gr.* + ricne. — 235 *After this line the Ms. has XII, indicating a division.* — 238^b *R.* gramra. — 243^b *Leo* weahton; *Gr.* wehton; *Sprachschatz* wrehton; *Ett.* wrēhton? wrehton? rehton? — 247^b *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Th.*, *K.*, *Kl.*³, *W.* tobredon; *Ett.*, *Gr.*, *R.*, *Sw.* tobredan. — 249^a *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Kl.*³ ferhðe; *Ett.* wideferhðe; *Gr.* werig- for weras; *R.* hreowig-?; *Sw.* [hreowig-]; *K.* [werig-]; *W.* . . . ferhðe. — 249^b *Ett.* wornum; *Thw.* bringan. — 250^a *Ms.* ho::|fernus.

hyra hlāforde h[i]ld[e] bodian,
 ærðonðe him se egesa on ufan sǣte,
 mægen Ebrēa. Mynton ealle
 þæt se beorna brego and sēo beorhte mægð
 255 in ðām wlitegan træfe wæron ætsomne,
 Iūdith sēo æðele and se gālmōða,
 egesfull and āfor; næs ðeah eorla nān,
 þe ðone wiggend āweccan dorste,
 oððe gecunnian hū ðone cumbolwigan
 260 wið ðā hālgan mægð hæfde geworden,
 Metodes mēowlan. Mægen nēalǣhte,
 folc Ebrēa, fuhton þearle
 heardum heoruwǣpnum, hǣ[s]te guldon
 hyra fyrngeflitu fāgum swyrdum
 265 ealde æfðoncan; Assyria wearð
 on ðām dægweorce dōm geswiðrod,
 bælc forbīged. Beornas stōdon
 ymbe hyra þēodnes træf þearle gebylde,
 sweorcendferhðe. Hī ðā somod ealle
 270 ongunnon cohhet[t]an, cirman hlūde,
 and grīstbītan Gode orfeorme,
 mid tōdon torn þoligende; þā wæs hyra tīres æt ende,

251^b Ms., Thw., Th., Ett., Kl.³, W. hylde; Leo + hilde. — 263^b
 Ms., Thw., Th., Ett., Gr., R., K., Kl.³, W. hæfte; Gr. (*Sprachschatz*)
 hæste?; Sw. hæste. — 265^a Ms., Thw., Gr., Sw., K., Kl.³, W. ealde
 æfðoncan; Ett., Th. ealle afðoncan; R. ealde afðoncan. — 266^a Ms., Thw.,
 Gr. dæge weorce; other Edd. dægeweorce. — 270^a Ms. cohhetan; C.¹, Kl.³
 cohhetan. — 271^b Ett., Th.² gōde; Th.¹ + gode.

- ēades and ellendæda. Hogedon þā eorlas
 āwecc[an] [hi]ra win[e]dryhten: him wiht ne spēow.
 275 þā wear[ð] [s]īð and late sum tō ðām arod
 þāra beadorinca, [þæt] hē in þæt būrgeteld
 nīðheard nēðde, swā hyne nȳd fordrāf:
 funde ðā on bedde blācne lic[gan]
 his goldgifan gæstes gēsne,
 280 līfes belidenn[e]. Hē þā lungre gefēoll
 frēorig tō foldan, ongan his feax teran,
 hrēoh on mōde, and his hrægl somod,
 and þæt word ācwæð tō ðām wiggendum,
 þe ðær unrōte ūte wæron:
 285 ‘Hēr ys geswutelod ūre sylfra forwyrd,
 tōweard getācnod þæt þære tide ys
 [nū] mid nīðum nēah geðrunge,
 þe [wē līfe] sculon losian somod,
 æt sæcce forweorðan: hēr līð sweorde gehēawen,
 290 behēafdod healden[d] ūre.’ Hī ðā hrēowigmōde

273^a *Ms.* :: des. — 273^b *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Ett.*, *Gr.*, *K.*, *Kl.*³, *W.*
 hogedon þa eorlas; *R.*, *Sw.* þa eorlas hogedon. — 274^a *Ms.* awecc::|;
Ms. |::ra; *Ms.* wina-; *Edd.* wine-. — 275^a *Ms.* wear::; *Ms.* |::io. —
 275^b *Ett.* aræd? anræd? — 276^b *Ms.* : (for first þæt). — 277^a *L.* incode
 (for neðde). — 278^b *Ms.* lic:::. — 279^b *Ett.* gæsenne; *Gr.* gæstes gesne
 his goldgifan?. — 280^a *Ms.* belidenn:. — 281^a *Ms.* (*Siev.*) foldan; *Ms.*,
 (*Th.*, *Sw.*) feoldan; *Th.*, *Ett.* feoldan; *Thw.* + foldan. — 285^a *Ms.*
 ġswutelod. — 286^b *Ett.* tide þa git | is. — 287^a *Gr.*, *K.* [nu] mid nīðum;
R. mid nīða bearnum; *Sw.* [nu] mid nīðum; *Ms.*, *Thw.*, *W.* mid nīðum;
Ett. mid nīðum; *Heath* (*Foster*, p. 103) mid nipe niwum; *Kl.*³ reads 287
 and 288 as one line, mid nīðum neah geðrunge, ðe we sculon nu losian. —
 288^a *Ms.* :: (after þe), *Edd.* supply we; *Ms.* sculon; *Ett.*, *R.* life sculon;
Gr., *K.* [life] sculon. — 290^a *Ms.* healden:.

wurpon hyra wæpe[n] ofdūne, gewitan him wērig-
ferhðe
on flēam sceacan.

6. *The Pursuit*

Him mon feaht on lāst,
mægenēacen f[olc], oð se mæsta dæl
þæs heriges læg hilde gesæged
95 on ðām sigewonge, sweordum gehēawen,
wulfum tō willan, and ēac wælgīfrum
fuglum tō frōfre. Flugon ðā ðe lyfdo[n]
lāðra lind[wiggendra]. Him on lāste fōr
swēot Ebrēa sigore geweorðod,
100 dō[me] gedȳrsod; him fēng Dryhten God
fægre on ful[tum], Frēa ælmihtig.
Hī ðā fromlice fāgum swyrdum
hæleð higerōfe herpað worhton
þurh lāðra gemong, linde hēowon,
05 scildburh scær[on]; scēotend wæron
gūðe gegremede, guman Ebris[ce];
þegnas on ðā tīd þearle gelyste
gārgewinnes. Þær on grēot gefēoll
se hȳhsta dæl hēafodgerīmes
10 Assiria ealdorduguðe,

291^a *Ms.* wæpe:. — 293^a *Ms.* — ēcen; *Ms.* f:.. — 297^b *Ms.* lyfdo:|;
Ett. lifdon. — 298^a *Ms.* linde:|; *Ett.*, *Gr.* lindwig(g)endra; *Thw.*, *Th.*, *Leo.*
Sw., *K.* lind; *R.* lind*; *W.*, *Kl.*³ linde. — 300^a *Ms.* do:.. — 301^a *Ms.*
ful:.. — 305^a *Ms.* scær:|. — 306^b *Ms.* Ebreis:..

lāðan cynnes : lȳthwōn becōm
 cwicera tō cȳððe. Cirdon cynerōfe,
 wiggend on wiðertrod, wælsceł oninnan,
 rēocende hræw; rūm wæs tō nimanne
 315 lōndbūendum on ðām lāðestan,
 hyra ealdfēondum unlyfigendum
 heolfrig hererēaf, hysta scȳne,
 bord and brād swyrd, brūne helmas,
 dȳre mādmas. Hæfdon dōmlīce
 320 on ðām folcstede fȳnd oferwunnen
 ēðelweardas, ealdhettende
 swyrdum āswefede; hīe on swaðe reston
 þā ðe him tō life lāðost wæron
 [cwicera] cynna.

7. *The Spoil*

[Ð]ā sēo cnēoris eall,
 325 mægð[a] [m]ærost, ānes mōnðes fyrst,
 wlanc wundenlocc [wæ]gon and læddon
 tō ðære beorhtan byrig Bethuliam
 helmas and hupseax, hāre byrnan,
 gūðsceorp gumena golde gefrætewod,
 330 mærra mādma þonne mon ænig

312^b *Ett.* tirdon (= tirigdon)? — 313^b *Cos.* wælstel, wælstel(1). —
 314^a *Ett.* ræwe?; *Gr.* recende (*Sprachschatz* reocende). — 320^b *Thw.* fyrd.
 — 324^a *Ms.* ::::: — 324^b *Ms.* :a. — 325^a *Ms.* mæg:: :ærost. — 326^a
Ett., *Gr.* wlance; *Thw.*, *Th.*, *L.*, *Ett.*, *Gr.* wundenloce; *Ms.*, *R.*, *Sw.*,
K. wundenlocc; *R.* wlanc wigena heap?. — 326^b *Ms.* ::gon. — 328^b *Th.*
 herebyrnan. — 330^a *R.* madma fela? madma worn?.

āsecgan mæge sear[o]þoncelra ;
 eal þæt ðā ðeodguman þrymme geēodon,
 cēne under cumblum [on] compwige
 þurh Iūdithe glēawe lāre
 335 mægð mōdigre. Hī tō mēde hyre
 of ðām sīðfate sylfre brōhton
 eorlas æscrōfe Holofernes
 sweord and swātigne helm, swylce ēac sīde [by]rnan
 gerēnode rēadum golde, and eal þæt se rinca baldor
 340 swiðmōd sinceð āhte oððe sundoryrfes,
 bēaga and beorhtra māðma, hī þæt þære beorhtan idese
 āgēafon gearoþoncolre.

8. The Praise

Ealles ðæs Iūdith sægde
 wuldor weroda Dryhtne, þe hyre weorðmynde geaf,
 mærxðe on moldan rīce, swylce ēac mēde on heofonum,
 345 sigorlēan [in swegles] wuldre þæs ðe hēo āhte sōðne
 gelēafan
 [ā] tō ðā[m] Ælmihtgan ; hūru æt þām ende ne
 twēode

331^b *Ms.* sear: þoncelra. — 333^b *Ms.*, *Thw.* 7; *Th.*, *Kl.*³ and; *Gr.* and (*preposition*); *Ett.* æt; *R.*, *Sw.*, *K.* on. — 336^b *Thw.* sylfne. — 338^b *Ms.* ::rnan. — 343^a *Th.*, *Kl.*³ wuldor-weroda. — 345^a sigorlean is the last word in fol. 206^b; the rest is added on the lower margin, apparently in a hand of the 17th or 18th century, and is now for the most part illegible (*Siev.*); wuldre next word legible after sigorlean (*Cook*). — 346^a *Gr.* [up]; *R.* up; *Sw.*, *K.* [a]; *Ms.* om. a; *Ms.* ða; *Ms.*, *Edd.* ælmihtigan.

þæs lēa[nes þe hēo] l[a]nge gyrnde. þæs sȳ ðām
lēofan Dryhtne

wu[ldor] tō wīdan aldre, þe gescēop wind and lyfte,
roderas and [rūm]e grundas, swylce ēac rēðe strēam-
as

350 and swe[gles] drēamas [þurh his sylfes miltse].

347^a *Ms.* lea ::: :: :: l:nge. — 348^a *Ms.* wu::::. — 348^b *Ed.* he. —
349^a *Ms.* :::e. — 350^a *Ms.* swe::::. — 350^b *Ms.* illegible.

Notes

Notes

1^b. The suggested emendations are not convincing, but *ne* or *no* should almost certainly be supplied. Though the numbers in the Ms. before lines 15 (X), 122 (XI), and 236 (XII) would seem to indicate that we here have only the end of a much longer poem, yet the poem seems virtually complete as it now is, and the lines which here stand first are echoed so significantly at the end that it is difficult to believe that more than a very few lines are missing. Note how *rwēode* is repeated in 346^b, and 6^b-7^a in 345^b-346^a.

2-12. This is the first group of long or expanded lines, which together constitute nearly one fifth of the poem, or 66½ lines. The others are 16-21, 30-34, 54-61, 63-68, 88-99 (excluding 96^a), 132, 272-274^a, 289^b-291, 298^a, 338-350 (excluding 350^a). In general, the long lines of Old English poetry are employed in passages of peculiar elevation and solemnity, or in those expressive of unwonted agitation. Foster's theory (*Judith*, p. 39) is that in these expanded lines 'lies the whole story, dramatically told, and doubtless intended to be delivered in recitative. The rest is epic in its description of details, and has much the same functions as the chorus in a Greek tragedy.' See p. xxvi.

2^b. *ðār*. This form, according to Sievers, is Late West Saxon (*Gr.* 321, note 2).

7^a. *Ælmihtgan*. The reason for eliding the second *i* is thus given in *Gr.* 144 a: 'Every middle vowel of a trisyllabic word [*Ælmihtigan* is here treated like *mihtigan*], when originally short, and not rendered long by position, is syncopated after a long radical syllable.' Besides, according to metrical principles, we should here read $\angle \times \times \mid \angle \simeq \times$, not $\angle \times \times \mid \angle \simeq \times \times$.

12^a. *pȳ fēorðan dōgor*. *Jud.* 12. 10: 'And in the fourth day Holofernes made a feast.' — *dōgor*. The regular instrumental form would be *dōgre*, but such forms as this are also found (*Gr.* 289). The reason for preferring it or *dogre* here, against manuscript authority, is metrical. The hemistich now scans: $\times \times \times \mid \angle \times \mid \angle \times$.

14^a. *ides ælfscinu*. Both Abraham and Abimelech call Sarah *mæg ælfscieno*, *Gen.* 1827, 2730. Otherwise neither Old nor Modern English seems to afford us much help in determining just what is meant (see *NED.* s. v. *elf*). The Old Norse is more suggestive. Thus the Edda has its *ljósálfar*, 'elves of light,' whose king is the god Frey (the god of light), and the sun is sometimes poetically called *álfröðull*, 'elfin beam or light' (*Cleasby-Vigfusson, Icel.-Eng. Dict.*).

23 ff. This is the most graphic picture of hilarious inebriety in the whole range of Old English poetry.

24^a. *fira bearn*. A Hebraism.

25^a. *stiðmōða*. Such weak adjectives used as nouns are rather frequent in the poem.

31^a. *duguðe*. The word corresponds to German *Tugend*, and is related to Mod. Eng. *doughty*.

32^b. *baldor*. Both *gumena aldor* and *gumena baldor* occur, so that it is difficult to know which the poet intended here; perhaps the expunction of *b* was done merely by the latest scribe.

33^a. *fyllan*. This seems preferable to *fylgan*, the manuscript reading, since that could only mean, 'serves,' a sense otherwise unexemplified in the poetry. Here 'fill' means, of course, 'fill with wine,' 'pour out.'

46. *eallgylden*. *Jud.* 10. 20, 21 assures us that Holofernes' canopy was woven with 'purple, and gold, and emeralds, and precious stones.'

47^b. *ymbe*. The manuscript *and* before this word is evidently superfluous.

51^b. *nænig*. I. e. [mihte wlitā].

55^b. *stercedferhðe*. Thwaites so reads, and the Ms. *ste . . .* forbids the emendations of Ettmüller, Grein, Rieger, and Sweet. The word occurs again in 227.

59^b. *wuldres Dēma*. Not a very felicitous epithet. It is formed by the substitution of *Dēma*, as in 4, 94, for *Cyning*, in *wuldres Cyning* (cf. *Chr.* 565, etc.), which reposes on *Ps.* 24. 7, 10, and is not found elsewhere; *prymmes Hyrde* is equivalent.

62^a. *gangan*. *gewāt gangan* (*gongan*) is also found in *Az.* 180, *Gen.* 1049; there is no point in introducing the word *cyning*; and there is no reason for here depicting Holofernes as 'greedy.'

77^b. *wundenlocc*. Here, and in 103, Judith is curly-haired,

as are the Hebrews generally in 326. Elsewhere in OE. poetry, it is only an unnamed woman in *Rid.* 26¹¹ who is so characterized.

87^a. *heorte*. The *ys* of the Ms. seems to be repeated from the preceding line.

94^b–95^a. Observe the peculiar syntax of the adverb, and compare 97.

96^b. *him*. Reflexive.

99^b. *wið hyre weard*. Cf. *to us-ward*, Ps. 40. 7; Eph. 1. 19; 2 Pet. 3. 9 (all A. V.).

110^a. *hund*. See 1 Sam. 17. 43; 2 Kings 8. 13 for similar contemptuous uses of 'dog.'

111^b. *lēap*. The sense is only to be ascertained from the context. Usually *lēap* = 'basket.'

112^a. *gēsne*. The word occurs as late as the seventeenth century, and later dialectally; cf. *NED.* and *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *geason*.

113^a. *under neowelne næs*. Cf. *Beow.* 1411. The conception of a Cliff of the Dead is an old one. In the London *Academy* (34. 257) Professor F. York Powell says: 'Gill and others have recorded the Polynesian belief respecting the Spirit's Rock — a precipice, generally overlooking the sea, down which the spirits of the dead are supposed to leap after death on their way to the spirit-world, and down which living persons have occasionally hurled themselves out of life. This belief obtained also among the Greeks; and *Odyssey* 24. 11 presents a very clear allusion to Leucas, White-Cliff, as a way to the spirit-world.' He also refers to Gautrec's Saga, p. 7, though this is less pertinent. In a later issue (34. 355) I compared *El.* 832, where, as here, the sense of 'headland,' 'cliff,' is hardly evident, and endeavored thus to show how that sense might have passed into that of 'chasm,' 'abyss': 'Any one who has visited the Yosemite Valley, and stood at the base of El Capitan, can perfectly understand the transfer of meaning in the case of *næs*. Imagine that the opposite walls of the valley have been rent apart by a convulsion of nature. We have a level floor, and a sheer ascent on each side. That which is just under this level floor is at the same time under the precipitous headland and under the deep chasm, and, looking from above, it does not much matter which we call it, only that if we chanced to be speaking of gnomes disporting below the surface of the valley, as in *Undine*, we should be

quite as likely, I conceive, to think of the abysmal as of the promontorial aspect. And so I apprehend that we must interpret the *nēolum næsse* of the *Elene*, at least, without much reference to the primary conception of "headland." *Neorwol* may have been associated with darkness through the idea of the under-world, Hades.'

117^b. hopian. Foster says (*Judith*, p. 88): 'In the whole *Beowulf*, in the Cædmonian poems as in the Cynewulfian, this word is unknown, the conception "hope" being expressed by *hycgan* or *wēnan*. . . . In the whole range of Old English poetry, it is only found in *Judith* and in the *Metra* 7⁴⁴.' He therefore concludes that this word 'would further justify us in placing *Judith* at the end of the ninth or at the beginning of the following century,' referring to Dietrich's article in the *Zs. für Deutsches Alterthum* 9. 216.

122^a. gefohten. Notice the force of the prefix = attain by the active of the simple verb.

126^b. swā. Thus used in 130^a.

134^a. The second *hīe* of the Ms. is evidently superfluous.

136-137. Thus the seafarers in *Beowulf* behold from afar the gleaming cliffs (*Beow.* 221-222).

149. Metrical law requires that, of three alliterative syllables, two shall be in the first hemistich; hence the transposition.

150^b. forlætan. The infinitive is required by the sense.

158^a. pāra lǣðða. The efforts of the commentators have been directed to finding a noun on which *lǣðða* might depend. Zupitza's conjecture is as ingenious as any, but no one of them can be called convincing. Meanwhile, *pāra lǣðða* is metrically sound, and perhaps, by a little forcing, we can read some such sense as *bōt* or *lēan* out of *tīr*, as implicit in it.

167^a. medobyrig. A Germanic, not a Jewish city.

181^a. mǣst. To be construed both with *monna* and *morðra*.

194^a. fyllan. In the sense of the gerund, *tō fyllanne*.

195^a. frumgāras. The word is apparently a translation of Lat. *primipilus*.

201^b. [sige]]pūfas. From the Latin *tufa*; the correspondence is noted by Bede, *Eccl. Hist.* 2. 16. Some alliterative syllable is required in the second hemistich, and *sige-* was suggested on the analogy of such words as *sigebēacen*, *sigebēam*, *sigebȳme*, *sigeƿæpen*, etc.

204^b-205^a. For the onomatopoetic effect cf. 23 ff.

219^a. *gūðfanum*. Cf. the Modern English *gonfalon*.

220^a. *fyrdwicum*. For the plural cf. Lat. *castra*.

228^a. *wrehton*. Grein's *ēhton* is perhaps an improvement upon this as regards sense, but the change is rather violent.

229^a. *medowērige*. The middle vowel *i* has here been retained, because its omission would not improve the metre. So also in 245. (Cf. Sievers, PBB. 10, 461.)

243^b. *wrehton*. Not merely 'wake,' but 'rouse up'; in *Dan.* 577 we have the phrase *weceð and wreceð* with 'rain' (*regna scūr*) as the subject, and 'Nebuchadnezzar' as the object. There seems no sufficient ground to question the reading.

249^a. *wērigferhðe*. The Ms. has only *ferhðe*. In 291 *wērigferhðe* occurs. The alliteration in *w:hw* is already established for the line, and is paralleled by 314, *r:hr:r*.

251^b. *hilde*. Leo's emendation is self-evident.

263^b. *hæ[s]te*. There is no adverb *hæfte*, and the inst. sing. of the noun *hæft* is unexampled in the poetry, and would in any case have no meaning here.

266^a. *dægweorce*. *dæge-* is not a combining form, and there is no possibility of construing the two words if they are separated.

272^b. *pā wæs hyra tīres æt ende*. An apparent confusion of two constructions: (a) *pā wæs hyra tīr æt ende*; (b) *pā wæs hyra tīres ende*; but cf. *Doomsday* 2^b-3^a.

Fēores bið æt ende

ānra gehwylcum.

273^b. As Foster notes (*Judith*, p. 14), Rieger's transposition 'gives a half-line of a form seldom, if ever, found.'

274. *winedryhten*. *wina-* is impossible; *winedryhten* is found in *Beowulf*, and elsewhere.

275^b. *tō ðām*. To that extent; so.

287^a. [*nū*]. Some word is required for metrical reasons, as without it the hemistich has only one foot. Kluge also adopts the *nū*, but inserts it later. Rieger's *mid niða bearnum* is weak. Foster objects (*Judith*, p. 47) that *nū* is here made a chief-stressed and alliterative word, comparing lines 92 and 186. Heath's emendation satisfies metrical requirements, but *nīð* seems not otherwise to be used with such an adjective. With *nið* = 'man' nothing can be done. The line seems to be desperately corrupt, and our reading is only a makeshift.

288*. Ettmüller's emendation is extremely plausible. It must be noted that *losian* is rather 'escape (from)' than 'lose.'

298. The emendation is supported by 42, in conjunction with *lāðra*, which implies the gen. plur. *Lind* would be metrically unacceptable, and, if we read *linde*, there would be no reason for fleeing the *shields*.

305*. *scildburh*. The best notion of this is derived from the accounts of Cæsar's combat with Ariovistus. Thus Cæsar himself says (*Bell. Gall.* 1.52): 'The Germans, according to their custom, rapidly forming a phalanx, sustained the attack of our swords. There were found very many of our soldiers who leaped upon the phalanx, and with their hands tore away the shields, and wounded the enemy from above.' Florus has (3.10): 'The ardor of the Roman soldiers in the battle cannot be better shown than by the circumstance that when the barbarians, having raised their shields above their heads, protected themselves with a *testudo*, the Romans leaped upon their very bucklers, and then came down upon their throats with their swords.' But the fullest account is that of Dio Cassius (38. 49, 50), which is classic for this formation among the Germans (I quote the translation kindly made for me by Dr. Charles G. Osgood): 'In this manner they [the Germans] got the worst of it; yet they did not flee — not that they were unwilling, but rather that they were unable, both from distraction and from faintness. Thus, gathering together in groups of three hundred, more or less, they thrust forward their shields on every side of them, and standing erect, made themselves both inaccessible by their close formation, and hardly movable by their dense crowding; and thus they neither wrought nor suffered any harm. Accordingly the Romans, since the barbarians began neither to advance upon them nor to flee, but, remaining stationary, stood like towers; and since, too, the Romans having thrown away their spears at the first attack as being useless, they could now neither wage a hand-to-hand fight with their swords nor come at the enemies heads, where alone they were vulnerable, since they fight bareheaded — [under these conditions] they tore off the shields, and, falling upon the enemy, some with a running start, others from near by, they leaped up as best they could and slashed them, and thus in an instant many fell at a single blow, and many even died before they could fall; for, by reason of their close formation, even though dead they were held on their feet.'

312. *wælsce*. Cosijn's emendation, *wælstel*, for *wælstel(l)*, is regarded by him as a synonym for *wælstōw*, 'battle-field,' a word used in *Beowulf* and elsewhere.

330^a. The gen. plur. seems to require a governing noun ; but cf. *pāra læðða*, 158.

Passages from the Vulgate Judith

Passages from the Vulgate Judith

9. 14. Da mihi in animo constantiam, ut contemnam illum ; et virtutem, ut evertam illum.
9. 17. Deus caelorum, Creator aquarum, et Dominus totius creaturae, exaudi me miseram deprecantem, et de tua misericordia praesumentem.
10. 16. Hoc autem scias, quoniam cum steteris in conspectu ejus, bene tibi faciet, et eris gratissima in corde ejus. Duxeruntque illam ad tabernaculum Holofernus, annuntiantes eam.
10. 19, 20. Videns itaque Judith Holofernem sedentem in conopoeo, quod erat ex purpura, et auro, et smaragdo, et lapidibus pretiosis intextum ; et cum in faciem ejus intendisset, adoravit eum, prosternens se super terram. Et elevaverunt eam servi Holofernus, jubente domino suo.
12. 10. Et factum est, in quarto die Holofernes fecit coenam servis suis, et dixit ad Vagao eunuchum suum : Vade, et suade Hebraeam illam ut sponte consentiat habitare mecum.
12. 16. Cor autem Holofernus concussum est ; erat enim ardens in concupiscentia ejus.
12. 20. Et jucundus factus est Holofernes ad eam, bibitque vinum multum nimis, quantum numquam biberat in vita sua.
13. 1-19. 1. Ut autem sero factum est, festinaverunt servi illius ad hospitium sua, et conclusit Vagao ostium cubiculi, et abiit ; erant autem omnes fatigati a vino. Eratque Judith sola in cubiculo ; porro Holofernes jacebat in lecto, nimia ebrietate sopitus. . . . Stetitque Judith ante lectum, orans cum lacrymis, et labiorum motu in silentio, dicens : Confirma me, Domine Deus Israel, et respice in hac hora ad opera manuum mearum . . . ; et hoc, quod credens per te posse fieri cogitavi, perficiam. . . . Pugionem ejus, qui in ea ligatus pendebat, exsolvit. Cumque evaginhasset illum, apprehendit comam capitis ejus, et ait : Confirma me, Domine Deus, in hac hora. Et percussit bis in cervicem ejus, et abscidit caput ejus, et abstulit conopoeum ejus a columnis, et evolvit corpus ejus truncum. Et post pusillum

exivit, et tradidit caput Holofernus ancillae suae, et jussit ut mitteret illud in peram suam. Et exierunt duae, . . . et transierunt castra, et, gyrantes vallem, venerunt ad portam civitatis. Et dixit Judith a longe custodibus murorum : Aperite portas, quoniam nobiscum est Deus, qui fecit virtutem in Israel. Et factum est, cum audissent viri vocem ejus, vocaverunt presbyteros civitatis. Et concurrerunt ad eam omnes, a minimo usque ad maximum. . . . Dixit Judith : Laudate Dominum Deum nostrum, qui non deseruit sperantes in se ; . . . et interfecit in manu mea hostem populi sui hac nocte. Et proferens de pera caput Holofernus, ostendit illis, dicens : Ecce caput Holofernus principis militiae Assyriorum, . . . ubi per manum feminae percussit illum Dominus Deus noster.

14. 1, 2. Dixit autem Judith ad omnem populum : Audite me, fratres. . . . Et erit, cum exierit sol, accipiat unusquisque arma sua, et exite cum impetu, non ut descendatis deorsum, sed quasi impetum facientes.
14. 4, 5. Cumque duces eorum cucurrerint ad tabernaculum Holofernus, et invenerint eum truncum in suo sanguine volutatum, decidet super eos timor. Cumque cognoveritis fugere eos, ite post illos securi, quoniam Dominus conteret eos sub pedibus vestris.
14. 7-15. 8. Mox autem, ut ortus est dies, . . . accepitque unusquisque vir arma sua, et egressi sunt cum grandi strepitu et ululatu. Quod videntes exploratores, ad tabernaculum Holofernus cucurrerunt. Porro hi, qui in tabernaculo erant, venientes, et ante ingressum cubiculi perstreptentes, excitandi gratia, inquietudinem arte moliebantur, ut non ab excitantibus, sed a sonantibus, Holofernes evigilaret. Nullus enim audebat cubiculum virtutis Assyriorum pulsando aut intrando aperire. Sed cum venissent ejus duces ac tribuni, et universi majores exercitus regis Assyriorum, dixerunt cubiculariis : Intrate, et excitate illum, quoniam egressi mures de cavernis suis ausi sunt provocare nos ad praelium. Tunc ingressus Vagao cubiculum ejus, stetit ante cortinam, et plausum fecit manibus suis ; suspicabatur enim illum cum Judith dormire. Sed cum nullum motum jacentis sensu aurium caperet, accessit proximans ad cortinam, et, elevans eam, vidensque cadaver absque capite Holofernus in suo sanguine tabefactum jacere super terram, exclamavit

voce magna cum fletu, et scidit vestimenta sua. Et ingressus tabernaculum Judith, non invenit eam, et exiit foras ad populum, et dixit : Una mulier Hebraea fecit confusionem in domo regis Nabuchodonosor ; ecce enim Holofernes jacet in terra, et caput ejus non est in illo. Quod cum audissent principes virtutis Assyriorum, sciderunt omnes vestimenta sua, et intolerabilis timor et tremor cecidit super eos, et turbati sunt animi eorum valde. Et factus est clamor incomparabilis in medio castrorum eorum. Cumque omnis exercitus decollatum Holofernem audisset, fugit mens et consilium ab eis, et, solo tremore et metu agitati, fugae praesidium sumunt ; ita ut nullus loqueretur cum proximo suo, sed, inclinato capite, relictis omnibus, evadere festinabant Hebraeos, quos armatos super se venire audiebant, fugientes per vias camporum et semitas collium. Videntes itaque filii Israel fugientes, secuti sunt illos. Descenderuntque clangentes tubis, et ululantes post ipsos. Et quoniam Assyrii non adunati, in fugam ibant praecipites ; filii autem Israel uno agmine persequentes, debilitabant omnes quos invenire potuissent. Misit itaque Ozias nuntios per omnes civitates et regiones Israel. Omnis itaque regio omnisque urbs electam juventutem armatam misit post eos, et persecuti sunt eos in ore gladii quousque pervenirent ad extremitatem finium suorum. Reliqui autem, qui erant in Bethulia, ingressi sunt castra Assyriorum, et praedam quam fugientes Assyrii reliquerant abstulerunt ; et onustati sunt valde. Hi vero qui victores reversi sunt ad Bethuliam omnia quae erant illorum attulerunt secum, ita ut non esset numerus in pecoribus, et jumentis, et universis mobilibus eorum, ut a minimo usque ad maximum omnes divites fierent de praedationibus eorum.

15. 13, 14. Per dies autem triginta, vix collecta sunt spolia Assyriorum a populo Israel. Porro autem universa quae Holofernus pecuniaria fuisse probata sunt dederunt Judith, in auro, et argento, et vestibus, et gemmis, et omni suppellectili ; et tradita sunt omnia illi a populo.

16. 1. Tunc cantavit canticum hoc Domino Judith, dicens : . . .

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Glossary

Glossary

[The order of words is strictly alphabetical, æ coming between ad and af, but initial ð following t. Roman numerals indicate the class of ablaut verbs; wī., etc., that of the weak verbs; rd., the reduplicating; prp., the preteritive present verbs; anv., the anomalous verbs. The double dagger, †, is used to designate words not elsewhere found in the poetry, according to Grein. When the designations of mood and tense are omitted, 'ind. pres.' is to be understood, unless some other designation has just preceded; when of mood only, supply 'ind.' if no other has preceded, otherwise the latter.]

A.

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|--|--|
| <p>ā, adv., <i>ever, always</i>, 7, [346]; see āwa.</p> <p>ābregdan, III., <i>draw</i>, pret. 3d sing. ābræd, 79.</p> <p>ac, conj., <i>but</i>, 60, 119, 183; <i>and</i>(?), 209.</p> <p>ācweðan, v., <i>speak</i>, pret. 3d sing. ācwæð, 82, 151, 283.</p> <p>ædre, adv., <i>forthwith</i>, 64, 95, 246.</p> <p>æfre, adv., <i>ever</i>, 114.</p> <p>æfter, prep. w. dat., <i>after</i>, 117; <i>along</i>, 18.</p> <p>æfter, adv., <i>towards</i>, 65.</p> <p>æfðonca, m., <i>grudge</i>, ap. æfðoncan, 265.</p> | <p>æghwylc, pron., <i>each</i>, asm. æghwylcne, 50; dsm. æghwylcum, 166.</p> <p>†ælfscīne, adj., <i>beautiful as an elf</i>, nsf. ælfscīnu, 14.</p> <p>æلميhtig, adj., <i>almighty</i>, nsm. 301; dsm. wk. æلميht(i)gan, 7, 346.</p> <p>ænig, pron., <i>any</i>, nsm. 330.</p> <p>ær, adv., <i>before, previously</i>, 65, 143, 214.</p> <p>ær, conj., <i>ere, before</i>, 76.</p> <p>ærðonðe, conj., <i>before</i>, 252.</p> <p>ærest, adv., <i>first</i>, 14.</p> <p>†æscplega, m., <i>ash-play, spear-play</i>, ds. æscplegan, 217.</p> <p>æscrōf, adj., <i>brave</i>, npm. æscrōfe, 337.</p> |
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æt, prep. w. dat., *in*, 123, 175, 197, 217, 289; *at*, 272, 346; *from*, 3.
 æt, n., *food, prey*, gs. ætes, 210.
 ætsqmne, adv., *together*, 255.
 ætýwan, wī., *display*, inf. 174.
 æðele, adj., *noble*, nsf. 176, 256.
 āfor, adj., *fierce*, nsm. 257.
 āgan, prp., *own, have*, 2d plur. āgon, 196; pret. 3d sing. āhte, 3, 6, 340, 345; with negative prefix: pret. 1st sing. nāhte, 91.
 āgēotan, II., *drain, deprive*, infl. pp. āgotene, 32.
 āgifan, v., *give, place, bestow*, pret. 3d sing. āgeaf, 130; 3d plur. āgēafon, 342.
 āhōn, rd., *hang*, pp. āhongen, 48.
 aldor, see ealdor, n.
 ālēcgan, wī., *lay down*, pret. 3d sing. ālēde, 101.
 alwalda, m., *ruler of all*, gs. alwaldan, 84.
 ān, num., *one, a single*, gsm. ānes, 325; dsf. ānre, 64; gp. ānra, 95.
 anbyhtscealc, m., *retainer*, np. anbyhtscealcas, 38.
 and (qnd?), conj., *and*.
 āninga, adv., *forthwith*, 250.
 ārētan, wī., *gladden*, pp. ārēted, 167.

ārfæst, adj., *glorious*, nsm. 190.
 †arod, adj., *forward, bold*, nsm. 275.
 āsēcgan, w3., *say, relate*, inf. 331.
 Assiria, pr. n., *Assyrians*, gp. Assiria, 232, 310, Assyria, 265; dp. Assyrium, 218.
 āswēbban, wī., *put to sleep*, infl. pp. āswefede, 322.
 atol, adj., *terrible*, asm. atolne, 246; asm. wk. atolan, 75.
 āwa, adv., *ever, always*, 120; see ā.
 āwēccan, wī., *awake*, inf. 258, 274.

B.

bælc, m., *pride*, ns. 267.
 baldor, m., *prince, king*, ns. 9, 32, 49, 339.
 be, prep. w. dat., *by*, 81, 99.
 beadorinc, m., *warrior*, gp. beadorinca, 276.
 beadu, f., *battle, war*, ds. beaduwe, 175, beadowe, 213.
 †beāftan, adv., *behind*, 112.
 bēag, m., *ring, bracelet*, gp. bēaga, 341; dp. bēagum, 36.
 bēahhroden, adj. (pp.), *adorned with rings*, npm. bēahhrodene, 138.
 beald, adj., *bold*, npm. bealde, 17.

- bealofull**, adj., *baleful, wicked*, nsm. 63; nsm. wk. *bealofulla*, 48; gsm. wk. *bealofullan*, 248; asm. *bealofullan*, 100.
bearhtme, adv., *instantly*, 39.
bearn, n., *child, son*, as. 84; np. 24; gp. *bearna*, 51; dp. *bearnum*, 33.
bebēodan, II., w. dat., *command*, pret. 3d sing. *bebēad*, 38, 144.
becuman, IV., *arrive*, pret. 3d sing. *becōm*, 311; *pass*, pret. 3d plur. *becōmon*, 134.
beð, n., *bed*, gs. *beddes*, 63; ds. *bedde*, 72, 278; as. *bed*, 48.
beðrēst, f., *bed*, ds. *bedreste*, 36.
bēgen, num., *both*, npm. *bēgen*, 207; npf. *bā*, 133; gp. *bēgea*, 128.
†behēafđian, w2., *behead*, pp. *behēafđod*, 290.
†bēhð, f., *sign, proof*, ds. *bēhðe*, 174.
beliðan, I., f., *deprive of*, infl. pp. *belidenne*, 280.
benæman, w1., w. instr., *deprive of*, inf. 76.
benc, f., *bench*, dp. *bencum*, 18.
bencsittend, m., *bench-sitter*, *guest*, ap. *bencsittende*, 27.
beorht, adj., *fair*, nsf. wk. *beorhte*, 254; dsf. wk. *beorhtan*, 327, 341; asf. wk. *beorhtan*, 58; gp. *beorhtra*, 341.
beorn, m., *man, hero*, np. *beornas*, 213, 267; gp. *beorna*, 254.
beran, IV., *bear, carry*, pret. 3d plur. *bæron*, 201; imp. plur. *berað*, 191; infl. inf. *tō berenne*, 131; pp. *boren*, 18.
besmītan, I., *pollute*, inf. 59.
beðeccan, w1., *cover, protect*, infl. pp. *beðeahhte*, 213.
Bethulia, pr. n., as. *Bethuliam*, 138, 327.
bewindan, III., *be-wind, encompass, surround*, pp. *be-wunden*, 115.
bīdan, I., *await*, infl. pp. *gebidenne*, 64.
biddan, v., *request, implore*, inf. 84, 187.
bindan, III., *bind*, pp. *gebunden*, 115.
†binnan, prep. w. dat., *within*, 64.
blāc, adj., *pale*, asm. *blācne*, 278.
blāchlēor, adj., *fair-cheeked*, *fair*, nsf. 128.
blæd, m., *life, glory*, as. 63, 122.
blīcan, I., *glitter*, inf. 137.

- bliðe, adj., *joyous*, nsm. 58 ;
 npm., 159 ; *gracious*, nsm.
 154.
 blōdig, adj., *bloody*, asn. 126,
 174.
 blōndan, rd., *mix, infect*, pp.
 geblonden, 34.
 bodian, w2., *announce*, pret.
 3d plur. bodedon, 244 ; inf.
 251.
 †bolla, m., *bowl*, np. bollan,
 17.
 bord, n., *shield*, dp. bordum,
 213 ; ap. 192, 318.
 brād, adj., *broad*, apn. 318.
 bregdan, III., *draw*, pret. 3d
 plur. brugdon, 229.
 brego, m., *prince*, ns. 39, 254.
 brēme, adj., *famous*, nsm. wk.
 brēma, 57.
 brēost, n., *breast*, dp. brēostum,
 192.
 bringan, w1., *bring*, pret. 3d
 plur. brōhton, 336.
 brōga, m., *peril*, gs. brōgan, 4.
 brūn, adj., *brown*, apm. brūne,
 318.
 brytta, m., *divider, distributor*,
 ns. 30, 93 ; as. bryttan, 90.
 būne, f., *cup*, np. būnan, 18.
 burg, f., *city, fortress*, gs. byrig,
 137 ; ds. byrig, 149, 203,
 327 ; gp. burga, 58.
 †būrgeteld, n., *pavilion*, gs.
 būrgeteldes, 248 ; ds. būrge-
 telde, 57 ; as. 276.
 burglēode, mpl., *citizens*, gp.
 burglēoda, 187 ; dp. burhlēod-
 um, 175.
 burhsittend, m., *citizens*, np.
 burhsittende, 159.
 būtan, prep. w. dat., *without*,
 120.
 byldan, w1., *excite*, inf. pp.
 gebylde, 268.
 byrne, f., *hauberk, corselet*, ap.
 byrnan, 323, 338.
 †byrnhom, m., *hauberk, corse-*
let, ap. byrnhomas, 192.
 byrnwiga, m., *warrior*, gp.
 byrnwigena, 39.
 byrnwiggend, m., *warrior*,
 np. byrnwiggende, 17.
 bysmerlice, adv., *shamefully*,
 100.

C.

- camp, m., *fight*, ds. campe, 200.
 cēne, adj., *valiant*, npm. 333 ;
 gp. cēnra, 200.
 cirman, w1., *shriek*, inf. 270.
 cirran, w1., *turn back*, pret. 3d
 plur. cirdon, 312.
 cnēoris, f., *tribe, nation*, ns.
 324.
 †cohhetan, w1., *lament(?)*,
wail(?), inf. (cohhetan) 270.
 collenferhð, adj., *inspired*,

- bold, elated*, npf. collen-ferhðe, 134.
- †cōmpwig, n., *combat*, ds. compwige, 333.
- cuman, iv., *come*, pret. 3d sing. cōm, 50; 3d plur. cōmon, 11; pp. cumen, 146, 168.
- cumbol, n., *banner, standard*, dp. cumblum, 333.
- †cumbolwiga, m., *warrior*, as. cumbolwigan, 259; ap. cumbolwigan, 243.
- cwic, adj., *living*, gp. cwicera, 235, 312, 324.
- cyn, n., *race, nation, people*, gs. cynnes, 52, 311; ds. cynne, 226; gp. cynna, 324.
- cynerōf, adj., *brave, noble*, npm. cynerōfe, 200, 312.
- cyning, m., *king*, ns. 190; gp. cyninga, 155.
- cȳðan, wī., *announce, publish, blazon*, inf. 56, 243; pp. gecȳðed, 155.
- cȳðð(u), f., *native land*, ds. cȳððe, 312.
- D.**
- dæg, m., *day*, as. 28.
- dægred, n., *dawn*, as. 204.
- dægweorc, n., *day's work, conflict*, ds. dæg(e)weorce, 266.
- dæl, m., *part*, ns. 293, 309.
- dēad, adj., *dead*, nsm. 107.
- dēað, m., *death*, ds. dēaðe, 196; is. dēaðe, 31.
- dēma, m., *judge*, ns. 59, 94; gs. dēman, 4.
- dēman, wī., *doom, condemn*, pp. gedēmed, 196.
- †dēofolcund, adj., *devilish, diabolical*, nsm.wk. dēofolcunda, 61.
- dōgor, n., *day*, is. dōgor(e), 12.
- †dolhwund, adj., *wounded*, nsm. 107.
- dōm, m., *reputation, glory*, ns. 266; as. 196; is. dōme, 300.
- dōmlīce, adv., *gloriously*, 319.
- dōn, anv., *do*, pres. 3d sing. dēð, 95.
- drēam, sm., *joy*, ap. drēamas, 350.
- drēfan, wī., *perturb, afflict*, pp. gedrēfed, 88.
- drēncan, wī., *drench, deluge*, pret. 3d sing. drencte, 29.
- drēogan, II., *suffer, endure*, pret. 2d plur. drugon, 158.
- druncen, adj. (pp.), *drunken*, nsm. 67, 107.
- dryhten, sm., *Lord (God)*, ns. 61, 92, 198, 300; ds. dryhtne, 343, 347; *lord, king*, ns. 21.
- dryhtguma, sm., *retainer, vassal*, ap. dryhtguman, 29.

duguð, sf., *nobility, host*, as. duguðe, 31; gp. dugeða, 61.
 durran, prp., *dare*, pret. 3d sing. dorste, 258.
 dynian, wz., *vociferate*, pret. 3d sing. dynede, 23; *clash*, 3d plur. dynedan, 204.
 dýre, adj., *precious, valuable*, apm. 319.
 †dýrsian, wz., *exalt, magnify, celebrate*, pp. gedýrsod, 300.

E.

ēac, adv., *also*, 18, 296, 338, 344, 349.
 ēad, n., *prosperity, success*, gs. ēades, 273.
 ēadhrēðig, adj., *triumphant*, npf. ēadhrēð(i)ge, 135.
 ēadig, adj., *blessed*, asf. wk. ēad(i)gan, 35.
 eald, adj., *old*, npm. ealde, 166; apm. ealde, 265; *superl.* yldesta: dpm. yldestan, 242; apm. yldestan, 10.
 ealdfēond, m., *ancient foe*, dp. ealdfēondum, 316.
 ealdgeniðla, m., *ancient enemy*, ap. ealdgeniðlan, 228.
 †ealdhettend, m., *ancient enemies*, ap. ealdhettende, 321.
 ealdor, m., *prince, sovereign*, ns. 38, 58, 88, 124.

ealdor, n., *life, age*, ds. aldre, 120, 348; as. 185; is. ealdre, 76.
 ealdorduguð, f., *nobility, leaders*, gs. ealdorduguðe, 310.
 ealdorðegn, m., *chief vassal or thane*, dp. ealdorðegnum, 242.
 eal(l), adj., *all*, nsf. eall, 324; gsn. ealles, 342; ds. eallum, 176; asm. ealne, 28; asf. ealle, 31, 237; asn. eal, 332, 339; npm. ealle, 16, 253, 269; gp. ealra, 81; dp. eallum, 8, 217; apm. ealle, 10.
 ealles, adv., *quite, entirely*, 108.
 eallgylden, adj., *all-golden*, nsn. 46.
 earn, m., *eagle*, ns. 210.
 ēastan, adv., *from the east*, 190.
 ēaðe, adv. *easily*, *superl.* ēaðost, 72, 102.
 ēaðmēdu, f., *reverence*, dp. ēaðmēdum, 170.
 Ebrēas, mpl., *Hebrews*, np. 218; gp. Ebrēa, 253, 262, 299.
 Ebrisc, adj., *Hebrew*, npm. Ebrisce, 241, 306.
 ecg, f., *edge*, dp. ecgum, 231.
 †ecgplega, m., *sword-play, battle*, as. ecgplegan, 246.
 edwīt, n., *abuse, insolence*, as. 215.

eft, adv., *back, again*, 146, 169.
 egesa, m., *terror, peril*, ns.
 252.

egesful(1), adj., *dreadful, terrible*, nsm. egesful, 21, egesfull, 257.

eglan, wī., *plague, harass*, inf. 185.

ēhtan, wī., *pursue*, pret. 3d plur. ēhton, 237.

ellen, n., *courage*, is. elne, 95.

ellendæd, f., *courageous deed*, gp. ellendæda, 273.

ellenrōf, adj., *brave, of undaunted courage*, nsf. 109, 146.

†ellenōriste, adj., *courageous*, npf. 133.

ellor, adv., *elsewhither*, 112.

elðēod, f., *foreign people*, gp. elðēoda, 237.

elðēodig, adj., *foreign*, gp. elðēodigra, 215.

ēnde, m., *end*, as. 64; ds. 120, 272, 346.

eorl, m., *man, hero*, np. eorlas, 273, 337; gp. eorla, 21, 257.

eornoste, adv., *sharply, vehemently*, 108, 231.

eorðe, f., *earth*, ds. eorðan, 65.

ēowan, wī., *make known, reveal*, pret. 3d plur. ēowdon, 240.

ēower, poss. pron. *your*, npm. ēow(e)re, 195.

ēðel, m., *native land, home*, ds.

ēðle, 169.

ēðelweard, m., *guardian of his country*, np. ēðelweardas, 321.

F.

fæder, m., *father*, ns. 5.

fæge, adj., *fated, death-doomed*, npm. 19; dpm. fægum, 209; apm. 195.

fæger, adj., *fair, beautiful*, nsn. 47.

fægre, adv., *fairly*, 301.

færspe, n., *sudden (fearful) tidings*, as. 244.

fæste, adv., *firmly, tightly*, 99.

fæsten, n., *fastness*, ds. fæstenne, 143.

†fæstengeat, n., *fortress-gate*, gs. fæstengeates, 162.

†fætels, m., *pouch, sack*, ds. fætelse, 127.

fāg, adj., *gleaming, blood-stained(?)*, dsm. fāgum, 104; dp. fāgum, 194, 264, 302.

faran, vī., *go, march*, pret. 3d sing. fōr, 298; 3d plur. fōron, 202.

feax, n., *hair*, ds. feaxe, 99; as. 281.

feohtan, III., *fight*, pret. 3d

- sing. *feahrt*, 292 ; 3d plur. *fuhton*, 262.
fēond, m., *foe, enemy*, np. *fynd*, 195 ; ap. *fynd*, 320.
fēondsceaða, m. *enemy*, as. *fēondsceaðan*, 104.
feorran, adv., *from afar*, 24.
fēorða, adj., *fourth*, ism. *fēorð-an*, 12.
fēran, w1., *go, proceed*, inf. 12.
ferhðglēaw, adj., *keen-witted, sagacious*, asf. *ferhðglēaw*, 41.
fētigan, w2., *fetch*, inf. 35.
fēðelāst, m., *track, course*, ap. *fēðelāste*, 139.
findan, III., *find, obtain*, pret. 3d sing. *funde*, 2, 278 ; 3d plur. *fundon*, 41.
fīras, mpl., *men*, gp. *fīra*, 24, 33.
flā(n), f., *arrow*, gp. *flāna*, 221.
flēam, m., *flight*, as. 292.
flēogan, II., *fly*, pret. 3d sing. *flēah*, 209 ; inf. 221.
†flēohnēt, n., *fly-net, curtain*, ns. 47.
flēon, II., *flee*, pret. 3d plur. *flugon*.
flętsittend, m., *sitter in hall*, dp. *flętsittendum*, 19, 33.
flōr, f., *floor*, as. *flōre*, 111.
folc, n., *folk, people, nation*, ns. 162, 262, 293 ; gs. *folces*, 12 ; ds. *folce*, 143, 176.
folcstęde, m., *folkstead, battle-ground*, ds. 320.
folctoga, m., *leader of the people, commander*, gs. *folctogan*, 47 ; ap. *folctogan*, 194.
folde, f., *earth, ground*, ds. *foldan*, 281.
folm, f., *hand*, is. *folme*, 80 ; ip. *folmum*, 99.
fōn, rd., *reach forth*, pret. 3d sing. *fēng*, 300.
for, prep. w. dat., *before*, 192.
forbigan, w1., *abase*, pp. *forbīged*, 267.
†forceorfan, III., *cut through*, pret. 3d sing. *forcearf*, 105.
fordrifan, I., *impel*, pret. 3d sing. *fodrāf*, 277.
foregęnga, m., *attendant*, ns. 127.
foremære, adj., *eminent, signal*, asm. *foremārne*, 122.
forgifan, v., *grant, vouchsafe*, imp. sing. *forgif*, 88.
forgildan, III., *requite, recompense*, pp. *forgolden*, 217.
forhtlice, adv., *affrightedly*, 244.
forlętan, rd., *let*, pret. 3d plur. *forlęton*, 170 ; inf. *forlętan* (*Ms. forlęton*), 150.

forlēosan, II., *lose*, inf. 63.
 forð, adv., *forth*, III, 120,
 139, 202, 221.
 forðylman, WI., *encompass, en-
 wrap*, pp. forðylmed, 118.
 forweorðan, III., *perish*, inf.
 289.
 forwyrd, f., *destruction*, as.
 285.
 frætwan, w2., *adorn, bedeck*,
 pp. gefrætewod, 171, 329.
 frēa, m., *lord*, ns. 301.
 fremian, WI., *perform, accom-
 plish*, pret. 3d plur. fremedon,
 37.
 frēorig, adj., *chill, shivering*,
 nsm. 281.
 frōfor, f., *comfort, joy*, gs. frōfre,
 83; ds. frōfre, 297.
 fromlice, adv., *promptly*,
bravely, 41, 220, 302.
 frumgār, m., *primipile, captain*,
chief, ap. frumgāras, 195.
 frymð(u), f., (plur.) *creation*,
 gp. frymða, 5, 83, 189.
 fugel, m., *bird*, ns. 207; dp.
 fuglum, 297.
 fūl, adj., *foul, loathsome*, nsm.
 wk. fūla, 111.
 full, adj., *full*, apm. fulle, 19.
 fultum, m., *help, aid*, as. 186,
 301.
 fyllan, WI., *fill up, serve with
 wine*, inf. (*Ms. fylgan*), 33.

fyllan, WI., *fell, slay*, inf. 194.
 fyllo, f., *fill, feast*, gs. fylle,
 209.
 fyrdwic, n., (plur.) *camp*, dp.
 fyrdwicum, 220.
 fyrngeflit, n., *ancient quarrel*,
 ap. fyrngeflitu, 264.
 fyrst, m., *period, space*, as.
 325.
 fýsan, WI. reflex., *hasten*, opt.
 pres. 2d plur. 189.

G.

gæst, m., *spirit, life*, ns. 83,
 112; gs. gæstes, 279.
 †gālferhð, adj., *lascivious*,
wanton, nsm. 62.
 †gālmōd, adj., *lascivious, wan-
 ton*, nsm. wk. gālmōda, 256.
 gān, anv., *go*, pret. 3d plur.
 ēodon, 15, 55, 132, 243;
 inf. 149.
 gangan, rd., *go*, inf. [62].
 gār, m., *spear, javelin*, ap.
 gāras, 224.
 gārgewinn, n., *battle*, gs. gār-
 gewinnes, 308.
 ge, conj., *and*, 166.
 †gearoðoncol, adj., *ready-
 witted*, dsf. gearoðoncolre,
 342.
 gearwe, adv., *truly, completely*,
 2.

- gearwian**, w2., *prepare*, pp. gegearewod, 199.
geat, n., *gate*, as. 151.
gebæran, w1., *vociferate, shout aloud*, opt. pret. 3d plur. gebærdon, 27.
gebringan, w1., *bring, conduct, carry*, pret. 3d sing. gebröhte, 125; 3d plur. gebröhton, 54; pp. gebröht, 57.
gecost, adj., *tried, trusty*, npn. gecoste, 231.
gecunnian, w2., *investigate, inquire*, inf. 259.
gefeallan, rd., *fall*, pret. 3d sing. gefeol, 67, gefeoll, 280, 308.
gefeoht, n., *battle*, ds. gefeohte, 189, 202.
gefeohtan (see feohtan), III., *win*, pp. gefohten, 122.
gefēon, v. w. gen., *rejoice*, pret. 3d sing. gefeah, 205.
gefrēman, w1., *effect, perpetrate*, pret. 3d sing. gefremede, 6, 181.
gefrignan, III., *hear, learn*, pret. 1st sing. gefrægn, 246; gefrægen, 7.
gefriðian, w2., *shield, defend*, opt. pret. 3d sing. gefriðode, 5.
gegangan (gegān), anv., *go, win*, pret. 3d plur. geēodon, 332; inf. 54; pp. gegān, 140, 219.
gegnum, adv., *straight, directly*, 132.
gehēawan, rd., *cut down, slay*, inf. 90; pp. gehēawen, 289, 295.
gehwā, pron., *each one*, as. gehwāne, 186.
gehwyrc, pron., *each, all*, gsn. gehwylces, 32; asm. gehwylcne, 95.
gehȳran, w1., *hear*, pret. 3d plur. gehȳrdon, 160; inf. 24.
gelēafa, m., *belief, faith*, ds. gelēafan, 97; as. gelēafan, 6, 89, 345.
gelōme, adv., *repeatedly*, 18.
gelystan, w1., *impers. w. acc. of pers. and gen. of thing, desire*, pret. 3d sing. gelyste, 307.
gemang, m., *troop, phalanx*, as. 225, gemong, 193, 304.
gemyndig, adj., *mindful*, nsf. 74.
geneahhe, adv., *urgently, frequently*, 26.
geniman, IV., *take, lay hold of*, pret. 3d sing. genam, 77, 98.
gēomor, adj., *downcast, despondent*, nsm. 87.
gēomormōd, adj., *depressed in*

- spirit, sad*, dsn. *gēomormōd-*
um, 144.
- geond*, prep. w. acc., *through-*
out, 156.
- geong*, adj., *young*, npm.
geonge, 166; comp. *gingra*:
dsf. *gingran* (*handmaid*), 132.
- georn*, adj., *eager*, nsm. 210.
- georne*, adv., *eagerly*, 8.
- gerēnian*, w2., *adorn*, infl. pp.
gerēnode, 339.
- geriht*, n., *direct way*, ds. *ge-*
rihte, 202.
- gescyppan*, vi., *create*, pret.
3d sing. *gescēop*, 348.
- gesēcan*, w1., *visit*, pret. 3d
sing. *gesōhte*, 14.
- gesēon*, v., *see*, inf. 136.
- gesīð*, m., *companion*, np. *ge-*
sīðas, 201.
- geslēan*, vi., *smite*, infl. pp.
geslegene, 31.
- gēsne*, adj., *dead*, nsm., 112;
deprived, asm. 279.
- gespōwan*, rd. impers. w. dat.,
succeed, pret. 3d sing. *ge-*
spēow, 175.
- gestȳran*, w1. w. dat. of pers.
and gen. of thing, *prevent*,
pret. 3d sing. *gestȳrde*, 60.
- gesynto*, f., *salvation*, gp. *ge-*
synta, 90.
- geðafian*, w2., *allow, supply*,
inf. 60.
- geðonc*, m., *thought, mind*, ds.
geðonce, 13.
- geðungen*, adj. (pp. of *ðēon*),
accomplished, proficient, 129.
- geunnan*, prp. w. dat. of pers.
and gen. of thing, *grant*, imp.
sing. *geunne*, 90.
- gewealdan*, rd. w. gen., *wield*,
manage, inf. 103.
- gewitan*, 1., *depart*, pret. 3d
sing. *gewāt*, 61, 145; 3d
plur. (w. refl. dat.) *gewitan*,
291.
- gewitloca*, m., *mind*, ds. *ge-*
witlocan, 69.
- gewrecan*, v., *avenge*, imp.
sing. *gewrec*, 92.
- gifan*, v., *give*, pret. 3d sing.
geaf, 343.
- gifeðe*, adj., *granted*, nsm.
157.
- gifu*, f., *gift, benefit*, gp. *gifena*,
1.
- gildan*, iv., *requite*, pret. 3d
plur. *guldon*, 263.
- ginn*, adj., *spacious, ample*, dsf.
wk. *ginnan*, 149; ism. wk.
ginnan, 2.
- girwan*, w1., *provide*, inf. 9.
- glædmōd*, adj., *glad of heart*,
npf. *glædmōde*, 140.
- glēaw*, adj., *prudent, wise*, nsf.
13; nsf. wk. *glēawe*, 171;
asf. *glēawe*, 334.

glēawhȳdig, adj., *sagacious*,
prudent, nsn. 148.

God, m., *God*, ns. 83, 123, 183,
189, 300; gs. Godes, 186;
is. Gode, 271.

gōd, n., *good*, gp. gōda, 32.

gold, n., *gold*, is. golde, 171,
329, 339.

goldgifa, m., *gold-giver*, *bene-*
factor (king), as. goldgifan,
279.

goldwine, m., *gold-friend*
(*king*), ns. 22.

gram, adj., *fierce*, *raging*, npm.
grame, 224, 238.

grēmian, wī., *enrage*, infl. pp.
gegremede, 306.

grēot, n., *dust*, as. 308.

grīstbitian, w2., *gnash the*
teeth, inf. 271.

grund, m., *earth*, is. grunde,
2; *region*, ap. grundas, 349.

guma, m., *man*, *hero*, np. gum-
an, 306; gp. gumena, 9, 22,
32, 62, 66, 91, 148, 186,
329.

gūð, m., *war*, ds. gūðe, 123;
is. gūðe, 306.

†gūðfana, m., *gonfalon*, *stand-*
ard, dp. gūðfanum, 219.

gūðfreca, m., *warrior*, np.
gūðfrecan, 224.

†gūðsceorp, n., *war-trappings*,
as. 329.

†gylian, wī., *yell*, ind. pret.
3d sing. gylede, 25.

gyrnān, wī., *yearn for*, pret.
3d sing. gyrnde, 347.

†gystern, n., *guest-hall*, ds.
gysterne, 40.

gȳt, adv., *yet*, 107, 182.

†gytesæl, m., *joy at wine-pour-*
ing, dp. gytesālum, 22.

H.

habban, w3. (always followed
by past part.), *have*, 3d sing.

hafað, 197; pret. 3d sing.

hæfde, 64, 122, 260; 3d

plur. hæfdon, 140, 219, 319.

hæftan, wī., *bind*, *imprison*,
pp. gehæfted, 116.

hæleð, m., *man*, *hero*, np. 56,
177, 203, 225, 303; gp.
hæleða, 51; ap. 247.

hæste, adv. (*Ms. hæfte*), *fierce-*
ly, *stoutly*, 263.

hæðen, adj., *heathen*, gsm.
hæð(e)nes, 179; asm. wk.
hæð(e)nan, 98, 110; gp. hæð-
enra, 216.

hālig, adj., *holy*, nsf. wk. hāl(i)ge,
56, 160; dsf. hāligre, 98; dsf.
wk. hāl(i)gan, 203; asf. hālgan,
260.

hām, m., *home*, *dwelling*, ds.
121.

hām, adv., *home*, 131.

hand, f., *hand*, as. 198, hond, 130.

hār, adj., *hoary, gray*, apf. hāre, 328.

hātan, rd., *command*, pret. 3d sing. hēt, 9, 32, 34, 147, 171; opt. pret. 3d sing. hēte, 53.

hāte, adv., *hotly*, 94.

hē, pers. pron., *he*, ns. 4, 60, 63, 65, 66, 68, 95, 106, 117, 118, 184, 276, 280; nsf. hēo, 2, 6, 75, 102, 105, 145, 345, 347; gs. his (as poss. pron.), 16, 31, 36, 63 (2), 64, 68, 279, 281, 282, 350; gs. hyre (as poss. pron.), 127, 172; ds. him, 53, 60, 96, 106, 110, 183, 185; ds. hyre, 5, 97, 99, 123, 124, 130, 149, 175, 335, 343; as. hyne, 13, 44, 96, 99, 277; as. hīe, 4, 170; hī, 94, 150; as. hit, 130; hyt, 174; np. hīe, 10, 15, 19, 30, 31, 37, 40, 54, 134, 136, 138, 140, 168, 235, 241, 322, hī, 27, 160, 269, 290, 302, 335, 341; gp. heora (as poss. pron.), 38, 56; hyra, 128 (as poss. pron.) 251, 264, 268, 272, 291, 316, hira, 274; dp. him, 38, 208, 209, 216, 240, 244, 252, 274, 291, 292, 298, 300, 323.

hēafod, n., *head*, ns. 110; as. 126, 173, 179.

†hēafodgerīm, n., *number by heads*, gs. hēafodgerīmes, 309.

hēafodweard, m., *chief guardian*, np. hēafodweardas, 239.

hēah, adj., *high*, ds. wk. hēan, 43; asm. hēanne, 161; superl. hēhsta, nsm., 94, h̄hsta, 309; gsm. hēhstan, 4 (2).

healdan, rd., *hold, keep*, pret. 3d plur. hēoldon, 142.

healdend, m., *keeper, leader*, ns. 290.

healf, adj., *half*, asm. healfne, 105.

hēan, adj., *lowly, servile, of low degree*, asm. hēanne, 234.

hēap, m., *crowd, swarm*, dp. hēapum, 163.

heard, adj., *hard, brave*, asm. heardne, 79; *sharp*, dp. heardum, 263; gp. heardra, 225.

hearde, adv., *painfully, grievously*, 116, 216.

hearra, m., *lord*, ds. hearran, 56.

heaðorinc, m. *warrior*, gs. heaðorinces, 179; np. heaðorincas, 212.

hēawan, rd. *hew, cleave*, pret. 3d plur. hēowon, 304.

†hellebryne, m., *hell-fire*, ds. 116.

helm, m., *helmet*, as. 338; ap.

- helmas, 193, 318, 328; dp.
 helmum, 203.
 help, f., *help*, ds. *helpe*, 96.
 heofon, m., *heaven*, dp. heofon-
 um, 344.
 †heolfrig, adj., *gory*, asn. 130,
 317.
 †heolstor, adj., *dusky, darksome*,
 dsm. wk. heolstran, 121.
 heorte, f., *heart*, ns. 87.
 †heoruwæpen, n., *sword*, dp.
 heoruwæpnum, 263.
 hēr, adv., *here*, 177, 285, 289.
 hērbūend, m., *here-dweller*,
dweller on earth, gp. hērbū-
 endra, 96.
 hēre, m., *army, host*, ns. 161; gs.
 heriges, 294; ds. herige, 135.
 †hērefolc, n., *army*, gs. herefolc-
 es, 234, 239.
 hērpað, m., *war-path, passage*
for the army, road, as. 303.
 hērerēaf, n., *plunder, spoil*, as.
 317.
 †hērewæða, m., *warrior*, gs.
 hērewæðan, 126, 173.
 †hēteðoncōl, adj., *hostile*, as.
 heteðoncolne, 105.
 hige, m., *soul*, ns. 87.
 higerōf, adj., *valiant*, npm.
 higerofe, 303.
 higeðoncōl, adj., *thoughtful*,
wise, dsf. higeðoncolne, 131.
 hild, f., *conflict, battle*, as. hilde
 (Ms. hylðo), 251; is. hilde,
 294.
 †hildeleōð, n., *battle-song*, as.
 211.
 hildenædre, f., *battle-adder, ar-
 row*, ap. hildenædran, 222.
 hinsīð, m., *departure, death*, ds.
 hinsīðe, 117.
 hlæstan, w1., *lade*, infl. pp. ge-
 hlæste, 36.
 hlāford, m., *lord*, ds. hlāforde,
 251.
 hlanc, adj., *lank*, nsm. wk.
 hlanca, 205.
 hlihhan, v1., *laugh*, pret. 3d
 sing. hlōh, 23.
 hlimman, III., *resound*, pret.
 3d plur. hlummon, 205.
 hlūde, adv., *loudly*, 205, 223,
 270.
 hlýdan, w1., *roar*, pret. 3d
 sing. hlýdde, 23.
 hlynian, w1., *clamor*, pret.
 3d sing. hlynede, 23.
 hogian, w2., *have in mind*,
plan, pret. 3d plur. hogedon,
 250, 273.
 Holofernus, pr. n., ns. 21, 46;
 gs. 180, 250; Holofernes,
 337; as. 7.
 hōnd, see hand.
 hopian, w2., *hope*, inf. 117.
 hornboga, m., *bow of horn*, dp.
 hornbogan, 222.

hosp, m., *reproach, abuse*, as. 216.

hrægl, n., *raiment*, as. 282.

hræw, n., *corpse*, ap. 314.

hraðe, adv., *speedily*, 37.

hrefn, m., *raven*, ns. 206.

hrēoh, adj., *furious, raging*, nsm. 282.

hrēoðan, II., *adorn*, infl. pp. ge-hrodene, 37.

hrēowigmōd, adj., *sad of soul*, npm. hrēowigmōde, 290.

hreðer, m. (?), *breast*, ds. hreðre, 94.

hring, m., *ring*, dp. hringum, 37.

hrōf, n., *roof*, ds. hrōfe, 67.

hū, adv., *how*, 25, 75, 160, 175, 259.

hund, m., *dog, hound*, as. 110.

hupseax, n., *dagger, short sword*, ap. 328.

hūru, adv., *at all, in the least*, 346.

hwā, pron., *some one*, asm. hwæne, 52.

þhwealf, adj., *vaulted, hollow*, dpf. hwealfum, 214.

hwearf, m., *crowd*, dp. hwearfum, 249.

hweorfan, III., *depart, flee*, pret. 3d sing. hwearf, 112.

hwil, f., *while, time*, as. hwile, 214.

hyht, f., *hope, confidence*, ns. 97.

þhyhtwyn(n), f., *joy of hope*, gp. hyhtwynna, 121.

hyldo, f., *grace, favor*, gs. hyldo, 4.

hyrde, m., *shepherd, guardian*, ns. 60.

hyrnednēb(b), adj., *horny-beaked*, nsm. wk. hyrned-nebba, 212.

hyrst, f., *ornament*, ap. hyrsta, 317.

I.

ic, pron., *I*, ns. 7, 83, 89, 91, 152, 185, 186, 246; ds. mē, 85, 86, 88, 90, 93; np. wē, [288]; gp. ūre, 285, 290; dp. ūs, 181, 184.

ides, f., *woman*, ns. 14, 109, 128, 146; ds. idese, 341; as. idese, 55, 58; np. idesa, 133.

in, prep. w. dat. or instr., *in*, 2, 116, 121, 143, 206, 255, 345; w. acc., *into*, 193, 276.

in, adv., *in*, 150, 170.

inn, n., *chamber*, ds. inne, 70.

inne, adv., *in*, 45.

inwid, adj. *wicked, malign*, nsm. wk. inwidda, 28.

irnan, III., *run*, pret. 3d plur. urnon, 164.

Iudith, pr. n., n. 13, 123, 132,

168, 256, 342, Iudith(e), 144;
g. Iudithe, 334; a. Iudithe
(Ms. Iudithðe), 40.

L.

lædan, wī., *lead, bring*, pret.
3d sing. lædde, 129; 3d plur.
læddon, 72, 326; inf. 42.

lætan, rd., *let*, pret. 3d plur.
lēton, 221.

læððu, f., *affliction*, gp. læðða,
158; dp. læððum, 184.

landbūend, m., *land-dweller*,
native, np. landbūende, 226;
dp. londbūendum, 315.

lang, adj., *long*, comp. lengra:
gsn. lengran, 184.

lange, adv., *long*, 158, 347;
comp. leng, 153.

lār, f., *counsel, guidance*, as.
lāre, 334.

lāst, m., *track, footprint*, as.
209, 292; ds. lāste, 298.

late, adv., *late*, 275.

lāð, adj., *hostile, hateful*, nsm.
45; dsn. lāðum, 226; asm.
lāðne, 72, 101; gsn. wk. lāð-
an, 311; gp. lāðra, 298, 304;
superl. (in predicate) lāðost,
323; gsm. lāðestan, 178; dpm.
lāðestan, 315.

lēan, n., *reward*, gs. lēanes,
347.

flēap, m., *trunk*, ns. 111.

lēas, adj. w. gen., *without, de-
prived of*, nsm. 121.

lēode, mpl., *people*, gp. lēoda,
178; dp. lēodum, 147.

lēodhata, m., *people-hater*, ty-
rant, as. lēodhatan, 72.

lēof, adj., *dear, beloved*, nsf.
147; dsm. wk. lēofan, 347.

lēoht, adj., *bright, radiant*, asm.
lēohtne, 191.

lēoma, m., *light*, as. lēoman,
191.

libban, w3., *live*, pret. 3d plur.
lyfdon, 297.

licgan, v., *lie*, 3d sing. lið, 289;
pret. 3d sing. læg, 106, 111,
294; 3d plur. lāgon, 30; inf.
278.

lif, n., *life*, gs. lifes, 184, 280;
ds. life, [288]. 332.

lind, f., *linden-shield, shield*,
dp. lindum, 214; ap. linde,
191, 304.

lindwiggend, m., *warrior*, np.
lindwiggende, 42; gp. lind-
[wiggendra], 298.

list, m., *skill*, dp. listum (adv.),
101.

lond-, see land-.

losian, w2., *lose, be lost*, inf.
288.

lungre, adv., *forthwith, instant-
ly*, 147, 280.

lust, m., *joy*, dp. lustum, 161.
lyft, f., *air*, ap. lyfte, 348.
lŷthwōn, n. w. gen., *few*, 311.

M.

mægen, n., *force, armed force*,
ns. 253, 261.

mægenēacen, adj., *abundant in
might, powerful*, nsn. 293.

mægð, f., *maid, maiden*, ns.
78, 125, 145, 254; gs. 335; as.
35, 43, 165, 260; np. 135.

mægð, f., *tribe, nation*, gp.
mægða, 325.

mære, adj., *renowned, splendid*,
dsm. wk. mæran, 3; comp.
gp. mærra, 330; superl. mæro-
ost, nsf. 325.

mærðu, f., *glory*, as. mærdē,
344.

mæst, see micel.

magan, prp., *can*, 1st sing.
mæg, 152; 2d plur. magon,
177; pret. 3d sing. mihte,
102; 3d plur. mihton, 235;
opt. pres. 3d sing. mæge, 331;
pret. 3d sing. mihte, 49, 75;
3d plur. mihten, 24, 136.

magoðegn, m. *clansman, hench-
man*, np. magoðegnas, 236.

man, m., *man, one*, ns. mon,
292, 330; ds. men, 167; gp.
monna, 52, 181, manna, 235.

manian, wz., *admonish, exhort*,
pret. 3d sing. manode, 26.

manna, m., *man*, as. mannan,
98, 101.

mādm (mādm), m., *treasure,
jewel*, gp. mādma, 341, mād-
ma, 330; ap. mādmās, 319.

mēce, m., *sword*, ds. mēce, 104;
as. 78.

mēd, f., *meed, reward*, ds. mēde,
335; as. mēde, 344.

†medowērig, adj., *mead-weary,
drunken with mead*, apm.
medowērige, 229; dp. med-
owērigum, 245.

medoburg, f., *mead-city, festive
city*, ds. medobyrig, 167.

medugāl, adj., *wanton with
mead*, nsf. 26.

mēowle, f., *virgin, woman*, ns.
56; as. mēowlan, 261.

metod, m., *creator, ordainer*, ns.
154; gs. metodes, 261.

micel, adj., *much, great*, ip.
miclum, 10, 70; comp. mārā:
asf. māran, 92; superl. mæst:
aj. nsm. wk. mæsta, 293;
asf. mæste, 3; sn. as. mæst,
181; adv. mæst, 181.

mid, prep. w. dat. or inst., *with*,
29, 59 (2), 88, 89, 95, 97
(2), 170, 184, 272, 287.

mihtig, adj., *mighty*, nsm. 92,
198.

milt, f., *grace, favor*, gs. miltse, 85, 92; as. miltse, 350.

mīn, pron., *my*, dsm. mīnum, 94; asf. mīne, 198; gp. mīnra, 90.

mōd, m., *mood, heart, soul*, ns. 167; ds. mōde, 57, 93, 97, 154, 282.

mōdig, adj., *excited, courageous, proud*, nsm. 26; nsm. wk. mod(i)ga, 52; gsf. mōdigre, 335.

molde, f., *earth*, gs. moldan, 344.

mōnað, m., *month*, gs. mōnðes, 325.

mōn, see man.

†morgencolla, m., *morning terror*, as. morgencollan, 245.

morgentīd, f., *morning*, as. 236.

morðor, n., *iniquity, torment*, gs. morðres, 90; gp. morðra, 181.

mōtan, prp., *may*, pret. 3d sing. mōste, 185; opt. pres. 1st sing. mōte, 89; 3d sing. mōte, 118.

mund, f. *hand*, ip. mundum, 229.

mundbyrd, f., *protection*, as. 3.

murnan, III., *mourn*, inf. 154.

myntan, wī., *suppose*, pret. 3d plur. mynton, 253.

N.

næfre, adv., *never*, 91.

nænig, pron. as subst., *no one*, nsm. 51.

næs, m., *steep, precipice, chasm*, as. 113.

nama, m., *name*, ds. naman, 81.

nān, pron. as subst., *no, no one*, nsm. 257; asm. nānne, 68, 233.

ne, adv., *not*, 20, 59, 117, 153, 183, 233, 274, 346.

nē, conj., *nor*, 234.

nēah, adv., *near*, 287; comp. nēar, 53; superl. nēhsta, which see.

nēalæcan, wī., *approach*, pret. 3d sing. nēalæhte, 34, 261.

nēhsta, adj., *last*, dsm. nēhstan, 73.

nēmnan, wī., *name, call*, inf. 81.

nēosan, wī., *visit*, inf. 63.

neowol, adj., *profound, abysmal*, asm. neowelne, 113.

nergend, m., *savior*, ns. 81; gs. nergendes, 73; ds. nergende, 45.

nest, n., *provisions, food*, as. 128.

nēðan, wī., *venture*, pret. 3d sing. nēðde, 277.

niht, f., *night*, ns. 34; ds. nihte, 64; gs. (as adv.) nihtes, 45.

niman, iv., *capture*, infl. inf. tō nimanne, 314.

nīð, m., *war*, is. nīðe, 53; *iniquity*, gp. nīða, 34; *tribulation*, dp. nīðum, 287.

nīðheard, adj., *daring*, *undaunted*, nsm. 277.

nīðhycgend, m., *evil-schemer*, ap. nīðhycgende, 233.

nīwian, w2., *renew*, *reanimate*, pp. genīwod, 98.

nō, adv., *not at all*, 117.

nū, adv., *now*, 92, 186, [287].

nū ðā, adv., *now*, 86.

nȳd, f., *need*, ns. 277.

nȳmðe, conj., *unless*, 52.

nȳste, see witan.

nyðerian, w2., *humble*, *put to shame*, pp. genȳðerad, 113.

O.

of, prep. w. dat., *of*, 70, 135; *from*, 79, 119, 149, 203, 222, 230, 356.

ofdūne, adv., *down*, 291.

ofer, prep. w. acc., *over*, 28, 161.

ofercuman, iv., *overcome*, inf. 235.

†oferdrencan, wī., *intoxicate*, *inebriate*, pret. 3d sing. oferdrencte, 31.

oferwinnan, III., *conquer*, pp. oferwunnen, 320.

ofost, f., *haste*, ip. ofstum, 10, 35, 70.

ofostlice, adv., *quickly*, *forthwith*, 150, 169.

on, prep. w. dat., *in*, 5, 13, 22, 30, 57, 66, 69, 93, 94, 97, 106, 127, 154, 161, 167, 202, 278, 322, 333 (*Ms. and*), 344; *on*, 65, 282, 295, 298, 320; *into*, 57; *upon*, *of*, 209; *from*, 315; w. acc., *on*, 50, 51, 111, 145, 178, 209, 292, 301, 307, (*to?*) 308, 313; *for*, 44; *to*, 54, (= *as*) 301; *in*, 130, (*by?*) 266, 292; *at*, 204, 236, 307.

on, adv., *in*, 129.

onbryrdan, wī., *inspire*, pret. 3d sing. onbryrde, 95.

ōnettan, wī., *hasten*, *hurry*, pret. 3d sing. ōnette, 162; 3d plur. ōnettan, 139.

ongēan, prep. w. acc., *toward*, 165.

onginnan, III., *begin*, pret. 3d sing. ongan, 80, 281; 3d plur. ongunnon, 42, 270.

ongitan, v., *perceive, learn*,
pret. 3d plur. ongēaton, 168,
238.

onhætan, wī., *fire, enkindle*, pp.
onhæted, 87.

oninnan, prep. w. acc., *into*,
among, 313.

onlēon, l., w. dat. of pers. and
gen. of thing, *vouchsafe*,
grant, pret. 3d sing. onlēah,
124.

onmiddan, prep. w. dat., *amid*,
upon, on . . . middan, 68.

onwæcnan, vi., *awake*, opt.
pret. 3d sing. onwōce, 77.

†onwriðan, l., *uncover, disclose*,
inf. 173.

orc, m., *pitcher, flagon*, np. orc-
as, 18.

ōretmæcg, m., *warrior*, ap.
ōretmæcgas, 232.

orfeorme, adj., w. inst., *de-*
prived of, npm. 271.

orsāwle, adj., *lifeless*, nsm.
108.

oð, conj., *until*, 140, 293.

ōðer, adj., *other*, asf. oðre, 109.

oððæt, conj., *until*, oðþæt, 30,
33, 134, 238.

oððe, conj., *or*, 259, 340.

oððringan, III., w. dat. of pers.
and acc. of thing, *wrest away*,
deprive, pret. 1st sing. oð-
þrong, 185.

R.

ræd, m., *sense*, gp. ræda, 68;
good counsel, ds. ræde, 97.

ræfnan, wī., *perform*, pret.
3d plur. ræfndon, 11.

ræswa, m., *chief, leader*, np.
ræswan, 12, 178.

randwiggend, m., *warrior*,
gp. randwiggendra; 188; np.
rondwiggende, 11, 20.

rēad, adj., *red*, ds. rēadum,
339.

recene, adv., *immediately*, 188.

rēocan, II., *reek*, infl. pres. part.
rēocende, 314.

ręst, f., *couch, bed*, ds. reste,
68; as. reste, 54.

ręstan, wī., *rest*, pret. 3d sing.
reste, 44; 3d plur. reston,
322.

rēðe, adj., *raging, rude, savage*,
apm. 349.

rīce, adj., *powerful*, nsm. wk.
rīca, 20, 44, 68; dsm.
wk. rīcan, 11; asm. *noble*,
234.

rīce, n., *kingdom*, ds. 344.

riht, adj., *right, true*, dsm.
rihte, 97.

rīnc, m., *warrior, man*, gp.
rinca, 54, 339.

rodor, m., *heaven*, dp. roder-
um, 5; ap. roderas, 349.

rōf, adj., *vigorous, valiant*,
nrm. rōfe, 20; gp. rōfra,
53.

rōndwiggend, *seer and wiggend*.

rūm, adj., *spacious*, apm. rūme,
349.

rūm, n., *room, opportunity*, ns.
314.

rūme, adv., *spaciously*, 97.

rūn, f., *council*, ds. rūne, 54.

S.

sacu, f., *strife, battle*, ds. sæcce,
289.

sægan, wī., *lay low*, pp. ge-
sæged, 294.

sælan, wī., *bind*, pp. gesæled,
114.

salowigpād, adj., *dark-coated*,
nsm. wk. salowigpāda, 211.

sār, adj., *grievous, sore*, gp.
sārra, 183.

sceacan, vī., *hasten*, inf. 292.

scealc, m., *man*, np. scealcas,
230.

scearp, adj., *sharp*, asm.
scearpne, 78.

scēað, f., *sheath*, ds. scēaðe,
79; dp. scēaðum, 230.

sceaða, m., *enemy*, gp. sceað-
ena, 193.

scēotend, m., *shooter, fighter*,
np., 305.

sceran, iv., *cut, cleave*, pret.
3d plur. scæron, 305.

scild, m., *shield*, np. scildas,
204.

scildburh, f., *testudo, roof of
shields, shield-roofed phalanx*,
as. 305.

scīr, adj., *bright, gleaming*,
apm. scīre, 193.

†scīrmæled, adj., *splendidly
marked, splendidly decorated*,
apn. 230.

sculan, prp., *shall, be about to*,
3d sing. sceal, 119; 1st plur.
sculon, 288; pret. 3d sing.
sceolde, 63.

scūr, m., *storm of battle*, dp.
scūrum, 79; *shower*, ap.
scūras, 221.

scýne, adj., *beautiful*, apf. 317.

scyppend, m., *creator*, gs.
scyppendes, 78.

se, dem. pron. and def. art.,
that, the, nsm. 9, 20, 25, 28,
32, 44, 48, 52, 61, 68, 76,
94, 111, 205, 206, 252, 254,
256, 293, 309, 339; nsf. sēo,
34, 56, 125, 160, 171, 176,
254, 256, 324; nsn. þæt,
12, 110, 155, 216; gsm.
ðæs, 102, 151, 178; þæs, 4
(2), 47, 126, 172, 248, 294;
gsf. þære, 137; gsn. ðæs, 5,
20, 239; (= *for that*), 342,

- 347; *þæs*, 60, 162, 205, 234; *dsm.* *ðām*, 3, 7, 11, 119, 121, 127, 135, 217, 295, 315, 320, 346, 347; *þām*, 346; *dsf.* *ðære*, 149, 167, 203, 327, 341; *þære*, 286; *dsn.* *ðām*, 15, 40, 70, 141, 143 (2), 152, 255, 266, 275, 336; *þām*, 43, 176; *asm.* *ðone*, 71, 258, 259; *bone*, 75, 98, 100, 104, 106, 110; *asf.* *ðā*, 55, 58, 111, 165, 236, 260, 307; *þā*, 35, 43; *asn.* *ðæt*, 10, 204; *þæt*, 19, 24, 59, 82, 151, 182, 241, 276, 283, 341; *ism.* *þȳ*, 12; *isn.* *þē*, 53; *þon*, 92; *np.* *ðā*, 208, 236, 332; *þā*, 133; *gp.* *þāra*, 158, 276; *ap.* *ðām*, 9, 220, 283; *þām*, 175, 242; *ap.* *ðā*, 10.
- se**, rel. pron., *that*, *asn.* *þæt*, 332, 339.
- searoðqncol**, adj., *discerning*, *sagacious*, *nsf.* 145; *gp.* *searoðoncelra*, 331.
- sēcan**, *wi.*, *seek*, 3d sing. *sēceð*, 96.
- sęcg**, *m.*, *man*, *hero*, *np.* *secgas*, 201.
- sęcgan**, *w3.*, *tell*, *ascribe*, pret. 3d sing. *sægde*, 342; *inf.* 152.
- sęndan**, *wi.*, *send*, pret. 3d sing. (or opt. pres. 3d sing.) *sende*, 190; 3d plur. *sendon*, 224.
- se ðe**, rel. pron., *that*, *gsn.* *þæs ðe* (= *since*), 13; (= *because*), 345; *npm.* *ðā ðe*, 238, 297; *þā ðe*, 214, 323.
- sīd**, adj., *roomy*, *ample*, *apf.* *side*, 338.
- sigefolc**, *n.*, *victorious people*, *ds.* *sigefolce*, 152.
- sigerōf**, adj., *earnest for victory*, *valorous*, *np.* *sigerōfe*, 177.
- sigeðūf**, *m.*, *triumphal banner*, *ap.* [*sige*] *ðūfas*, 201.
- sigewong**, *m.*, *field of victory*, *ds.* *sigewonge*, 295.
- sigor**, *m.*, *victory*, *triumph*, *gs.* *sigores*, 124; *as.* 89; *is.* *sigor(e)*, 299.
- sigorlēan**, *n.*, *reward of victory*, *as.* 345.
- sīn**, pron., *his*, *her*, *dsf.* *sīnre*, 132; *dsn.* *sīnum*, 99; *apm.* *sīne*, 29.
- sinc**, *m.*, *treasure*, *riches*, *gs.* *sinces*, 30, 340.
- singan**, *III.*, *sing*, pret. 3d sing. *sang*, 211.
- sittan**, *v.*, *sit*, *inf.* 15; pret. 3d plur. *sætton*, 141; opt. pret. 3d sing. *sæte*, 252.
- sīð**, *m.*, *journey*, *time*, *as.* 145; *is.* *sīðe*, 73, 109.

sið, adv., *tardily*, 275.
 siðfæt, n., *journey*, ds. siðfate,
 336.
 slæp, m., *sleep*, is. slæpe, 247.
 slēan, vi., *smite, strike*, pret.
 3d sing. slōh, 103, 108; *strike*
down, slay, pret. 3d plur.
 slōgon, 231.
 †slēgefæge, adj., *doomed to per-*
ish, apm. 247.
 snel(1), adj., *active, swift-mov-*
ing, gp. snelra, 199.
 snotor, adj., *prudent, wise*, nsf.
 wk. snotere, 125; asf. wk.
 snoteran, 55.
 snūde, adv., *quickly*, 55, 125,
 199.
 sqmod, adv., *together*, 163, 269,
 282, 288.
 sorg, f., *sorrow, distress*, gp.
 sorga, 182; dp. sorgum, 88.
 sōð, adj., *true*, asm. sōðne, 89,
 345.
 sparīan, wz., *spare*, pret. 3d
 plur. sparedon, 233.
 spōwan, rd. impers. w. dat.,
succeed, pret. 3d sing. spēow,
 274.
 spreca, v., *speak*, pret. 3d
 sing. spræc, 160, 176.
 standan, vi., *stand*, pret. 3d
 plur. stōdon, 267.
 starīan, wz., *gaze*, inf. staria[n],
 179.

stēap, adj., *deep*, npm. stēape,
 17.
 †stēdeheard, adj., *firm, strong*,
 apm. stedehearde, 223.
 steppan, vi., *step, march*, pret.
 3d plur. stōpon, 39, 69, 200,
 212, 227.
 stercedferhð, adj., *resolute,*
stout-hearted, npm. sterced-
 ferhðe, 55, stercedferhðe, 227.
 stiðmōd, adj., *stern, fierce*, nsm.
 wk. stiðmōda, 25.
 stræl, m., *arrow*, ap. strælas,
 223.
 strēam, m., *stream, water*;
 (plur.) *sea*, ap. strēamas,
 349.
 styrman, wi., *storm*, pret. 3d
 sing. styrmde, 25; 3d plur.
 styrmdon, 223.
 †styrnmōd, adj., *stern of mood*,
 npm. styrmnōde, 227.
 sum, pron., *a certain one, some*
one, ns. 275; asm. sumne,
 148.
 sundoryrfe, m., *private pro-*
perty, gs. sundoryrfe, 340.
 sūsl, n., *torture, anguish*, is.
 sūsle, 114.
 swā, adv., *so, as*, 28, 32, 67,
 126, 130, 236.
 swā, conj., *as*, 38, 95, 102,
 123, 143, 197, 277; *that*,
 68.

- swāsendo**, npl., *banquet*, ap. 9.
swātig, adj., *bloody*, asm. swā-
 tigne, 338.
swaðu, f., *track, footprint*, ds.
 swaðe, 322.
swegel, n., *heaven*, gs. swegles,
 80, 88, 124, 345, 350.
swēora, m., *neck*, as. swēoran,
 106.
†sweorcendferhð, adj., *down-
 cast, disconsolate*, npm. sweorc-
 endferhðe, 269.
sweord, n., *sword*, as. 338; is.
 sweorde, 89, 289; ap. swyrd,
 230, 318; ip. sweordum, 194,
 295; swyrdum, 264, 302,
 322.
swēot, n., *troop, army*, ns.
 299.
sweotole, adv., *clearly*, 177.
sweotollice, adv., *clearly*, 136.
swīma, m., *swoon*, ds. swīman,
 30, 106.
swið, adj., *strong*, comp. isf.
 swiðran (= *right*), 80.
swiðe, adv., see swyðe.
swiðlic, adj., *violent, furious*,
 asn. 240.
swiðmōd, adj., *vehement-souled*,
stern, proud, nsm. 30, 340.
swiðrian, wz., *destroy*, pp. ge-
 swiðrod, 266.
swutelian, wz., *display, mani-
 fest*, pp. geswutelod, 285.
- swylc**, pron., *such as, which*,
 asm. swylcne, 65.
swylce, adv., *as*, 18, 338, 344,
 349.
swylce, conj., *as if*, 31.
swyrd, see sweord.
†swyrdgeswing, n., *sword-
 stroke, sword-brandishing*, as.
 240.
swyðe, adv., *much, greatly*, 88;
 comp. swyðor, 182.
sylf, pron., *self, own*, gsm.
 sylfes, 350; dsf. sylfre, 336;
 asn. 204; gp. sylfra, 285.
sym(b)el, n., *feast*, ds. symle,
 15.
symbol, n., *continuance, per-
 petuity*, as. 44 (on symbol =
always).
syððan, adv., *after, since*, 114.
syððan, conj., *as soon as*, 160,
 168, 189, 218.

T.

- tācnian**, wz., *signify, betoken*,
 pp. getācnod, 197, 286.
tēon, II., *draw, pull*, pret. 3d
 sing. tēah, 99.
teran, IV., *tear*, inf. 281.
tīd, f., *time*, ds. tide, 286; as.
 307.
tilian, wz. w. gen., *provide*,
 inf. 208.

tīr, m., *glory*, ns. 157; gs. tīres, 93, 272; as. 197.

†tīð, f., *gift, boon*, as. tīðe, 6.

tō, prep. w. dat., *to*, 9, 11, 15, 16, 36, 40, 43; 54, 73, 141, 147, 152, 169, 176, 189, 196, 202, 213, 220, 275, 281, 283, 312, 327; *in*, 7, 323, 346; *as*, 96, 174, 296, 297, 335; *for*, 120, 200, 348.

tōbrēdan, III. w. instr., *shake off*, inf. tōbrēd[a]n, 247.

tōgēanes, prep. w. dat., *toward*, 149.

tohte, f., *conflict*, ds. tohtan, 197.

torht, adj., *illustrious*, asf. wk. torhtan, 43.

torhtlic, adj., *splendid*, nsm. 157.

torhtmōd, adj., *glorious*, nsm. 6, 93.

turn, m., *grief, rage*, as. 272.

torne, adv., *wretchedly, miserably*, 93.

tōð, m., *tooth*, dp. tōðon, 272.

tōweard, adj., *approaching, imminent*, nsm. 157, 286.

træf, n., *tent, pavilion*, ds. træfe, 43, 255; as. 268.

trum, adj., *firm, settled*, asm. trumne, 6.

twēogan, wz., *doubt*, pret. 3d sing. twēode, 1, 346.

D.

ðā, adv., *then*, 2, 7, 15, 21, 34, 41, 54, 55, 61, 64, 67, 77, 80, 94, 98, 103, 107, 108, 122, 130, 132, 138, 146, 147, 169, 176, 220, 269, 278, 290, 302, 324; þā, 73, 97, 107, 125, 159, 171, 199, 246, 272, 275, 280.

ðā, conj., *when*, þā, 3, 145.

ðær, adv., *there*, 113, 119, 284; þær, 17, 46, 308; ðār, 2.

ðær, conj., *where*, þær, 40, 44, 63.

ðærinne, adv., *therein*, 50 (cf. also þær . . . inne, 44-45).

ðæt, conj., *that*, þæt, introducing result clauses; 4 (or final), 48 (or final), 105, 106, 110, 136; introducing substantive clauses: (a) subject, 156, 286; (b) object, 27, 56, 89, 93, 118, 153, 168, 184 (or final), 188, 208, 240, 254, 276 (dative relation, March, *AS. Gram.* § 468, b).

ðancolmōd, adj., *discreet, heedful, attentive*, asf. þancolmōde, 172.

ðanonne, adv., *thence, away*. þanonne, 132.

- ðe, pron., *who, which, that*, þe, 50, 71, 96, 124, 158, 181, 235, 258, 284, 343, 347, 348; in locative sense (= *in which*), þe, 127, 288 (?).
- ðe, conj., þe, *since, because*, 6.
- ðeah, adv., *however*, 257.
- ðeah, conj., þeah, *though*, 20.
- ðearf, f., *need*, as. þearfe, 3, 92.
- ðearfende, adj., *needy*, dsf. þearfendre (*Ms. þearf fendre*), 85.
- ðearle, adv., *very, exceedingly*, þearle, 74, 86, 262, 268, 307.
- †ðearlmōd, adj., *stout-souled, puissant*, nsm. þearlmōd, 66, 91.
- ðēaw, m., *conduct*; in plur., *morals, virtues*, dp. ðēawum, 129.
- ðeg(e)n, m., *warrior*, np. þegnas, 307; *officer*, ap. ðegnas, 10.
- ðencan, wī., *intend, mean*, pret. 3d sing. þōhte, 58; 3d plur. þōhton, 208.
- ðenden, conj., þenden, *while*, 66.
- ðēoden, m., *prince, king*, ns. 66; þēoden, 91; gs. þēodnes, 165, 268; ds. þēodne, 11; *Lord, King*, ds. þēodne, 3.
- †ðēodguma, m., *man of the people*, np. þēodguman, 208; ðēodguman, 332.
- †ðēowen, f., *handmaid*, ns. þēowen, 74.
- ðēs, pron., *this*, dsf. ðysse, 66; asm. þysne, 90; ism. ðys, 2; þys, 89; gp. þysa, 187.
- ðicgan, v., *receive*, pret. 3d plur. þēgon, 19.
- ðīn, pron., *thy*, gs. þīnre, 85, 91.
- †ðīnen, f., *handmaid*, as. ðīnenne, 172.
- ðing, n., *thing, deed*, gs. ðinges, 60; as. þing, 153.
- ðolian, wz., *endure*, pret. 3d plur. þoledon, 215; pres. part. þoligende, 272.
- ðonan, adv., *thence*, 118.
- ðoncwyrðe, adj., *memorable*, asn. þoncwyrðe, 153.
- ðonne, conj., *than*, þonne, 330.
- ðrāg, f., *time* (ealle ðrāge = *continuously*), as. þrāge, 237.
- ðrēat, m., *company, cohort*, is. ðrēate, 62; ip. ðrēatum, 164.
- ðringan, III., *throng*, pret. 3d plur. þrungon, 164; *press forward, approach*, inf. þringan, 249; pp. geðrunge, 287.
- ðrym, m., *majesty*, ns. ðrym, 86; þrymmes, 60; *courage*, is. þrymme, 332; *troop*, ip. ðrymmum, 164.

ðrymful, adj., *majestic, peerless*,
nsf. þrymful, 74.

ðrymlic, adj., *sumptuous*, apn.
þrymlic, 8.

ðrýnes, f., *Trinity*, gs. ðrýnesse,
86.

ðū, pron., *thou*, as. ðē, 83; np.
gē, 153, 158, 177, 196; dp.
ēow, 152, 154, 156, 188,
197; ap. ēow, 188.

ðurfan, prp. *need*, pres. 3d sing.
ðearf, 117; opt. pres. 2d
plur. þyrfen, 153.

ðurh, prep. w. acc., *through*,
þurh, 49 (adv. ?), 151, 304;
by means of, 186, 198, 334,
350.

ðus, adv., *thus*, þus, 93.

ðusendmælum, adv., *by thou-*
sands, þusendmælum, 165.

ðyder, adv., *thither*, þyder, 129.

ðýstre, adj., *gloomy*, nsf. þýstre,
34.

ðýstru, f., *shade, darkness* dp.
þýstrum, 118.

U

ufan, adv., *above*, on ufan, 252.

under, prep. w. dat., *under*,
67, 203, 219, 333; w. acc.,
113.

unlæd, adj., *miserable*, gsm. un-
lædan, 102.

unlyfigende, adj., *dead*, gsm.
unlyfigendes, 180; dp. un-
lyfigendum, 316.

unnan, prp. w. dat. of person
and gen. of thing, *grant*, pret.
3d sing. ūðe, 123, 183.

unrōt, adj., *dejected, joyless*,
npm. unrōte, 284.

unsōfte, adv., *harshly, cruelly*,
228.

†unswæslic, adj., *ungentle, bit-*
ter, grievous, asm. unswæs-
licne, 65.

unsýfre, adj., *impure*, nsm. wk.
unsýfra, 76.

ūp, adv., *up*, 9.

ūrigfeðere, adj., *dewy-feath-*
ered, nsm. ūrigfeðera, 210.

ūt of, prep., *out*, 70, 135.

ūte, adv., *outside*, 284.

W

wæccan, wī., *watch*, pres. part.
wæccende, 142.

wælgīfre, adj., *greedy for*
slaughter, ravenous, nsm.
207; dp. wælgīfrum, 296.

†wælsceþ, n. (?), *carnage*, as.
313.

wāpen, n., *weapon*, ap. 291.

wārloga, m., *truce-breaker,*
perfidious one, traitor, as.
wārlogan, 71.

- wald**, m., *forest*, *wold*, ds. walde, 206.
waldend, m., *ruler*, *king*, ns. 5, 61.
wan, adj., *dark*, *black*, nsm. wk. wanna, 206.
ƿwēagesið, m., *companion in woe*, np. wēagesīðas, 16.
weall, m., *wall*, gs. wealles, 151; as. 161; ap. weallas, 137.
wealgeat, n., *rampart-gate*, ds. wealgate, 141.
weard, m., *guardian*, as. 80.
weard, f., *ward*, *watch*, as. wearde, 142.
weard, adv., *toward*, wið . . . weard, 99.
wegan, v., *carry*, pret. 3d plur. wæggon, 326.
wel, adv., *well*, 27, 103.
wēnan, wī. w. gen., *suspect*, *apprehend*, pret. 3d sing. wēnde, 20.
weorpan, III., *cast*, *fling*, pret. 3d plur. wurpon, 291.
weorðan, III., *become*, *be*, pret. 3d sing. wearð, 21, 57, 97, 155, 166, 199, 216, 265, 275; 3d plur. wurdon, 159; impers. w. acc., pp. geworden, 260.
weorðian, w2., *honor*, pp. ge-weorðod, 299.
- weorðmynd**, f., *honor*, as. weorðmynde, 343.
wer, m., *man*, np. weras, 71, 142, 163, 241; ap. weras, 249.
wērigferhð, adj., *weary-hearted*, *sad of heart*, npm. wērigferhðe, 291; apm. [wērig]ferhðe, 249.
werod, n., *host*, ns. 199; gp. weroda, 343.
wesan, anv., *be*, 3d sing. ys, 86, (87), 93, 154, 156, 285, 286; 3d plur. syndon, 195; pret. 3d sing. wæs, 12, 46, 56, 73, 113, 146, 161, 168, 272, 314; (with negative prefix : næs, 107, 257;) 3d plur. wāron, 17, 225, 238, 255, 284, 305, 323; opt. pres. 3d sing. sȳ, 347; pret. 3d plur. wāron, 31.
wīd, adj., *distant*, *enduring*, dsn. wk. wīdan, 348.
wīde, adv., *far and wide*, 156.
wīdl, n., *pollution*, *defilement*, ds. wīdle, 59.
wīf, n., *woman*, ns. 148, 163.
wiga, m., *warrior*, gp. wigena, 49.
wiggend, sm., *warrior*, as. 258; np. 69, 141, 313; dp. wiggendum, 283.

- wiht**, adv., *a whit, at all*, 274.
willa, m., *enjoyment, gratification*, ds. willan, 296.
willan, anv., *will, desire*, 1st sing. wylle, 84, 187; pret. 3d sing. wolde, 59, 183.
wīn, n., *wine*, ds. wīne, 29; is. wīne, 67.
wind, m., *wind*, as. 348.
windan, III., *roll*, pret. 3d sing. wand, 110.
winedryhten, m., *friendly lord*, as. (*Ms. wina-*), 274.
wingedrinc, n., *wine-drinking, wassail*, ds. wīngedrince, 16.
‡wīnhāte, f., *invitation to wine*, as. wīnhātan, 8.
wīnsæd, adj., *wine-sated*, npm. wīnsade, 71.
witan, prp., *know*, pret. 3d plur. w[i]stan, 207; with prefixed ne: pret. 3d sing. nyste, 68.
wite, n., *torment, agony*, ip. wītum, 115.
wið, prep. w. gen., *against, toward*, 4, 99, 162, 248; w. acc., *with*, 260.
wiðertrod, n., *retreat*, as. 313.
wlanc, adj., *lordly, stately*, nsf. 326; npm. wlance, 16.
wlitan, I., *look*, inf. 49.
wlitig, adj., *fair, beauteous*,
- gsf. wk. wlitegan, 137, dsn. wk. wlitegan, 255.
wolcen, n., *cloud*, gp. wolcna, 67.
wōm, m., *foulness, sin*, ds. womme, 59.
wōmfull, adj., *foul*, nsm. 77.
word, m., *word*, as. 82, 151, 283; ip. wordum, 241.
worn, m., *multitude*, dp. wornum, 163.
woruld, f., *world*, as. 156; ds. worulde, 66.
woruldbūend, m., *world-dweller*, gp. woruldbūendra, 82.
wreccan, wI., *awake, arouse*, pret. 3d plur. wrehton, 228, 243.
wuldor, n., *glory*, ns. 155, 248; gs. wuldres, 59; ds. wuldre, 345; as. 343.
‡wuldorblæd, m., *glorious success*, ns. 156.
wulf, m., *wolf*, ns. 206; dp. wulfum, 296.
wundenlocc, adj., *curly-haired*, nsf. 77, 103, 326.
wundor, n., *wonder*, dp. wundrum, 8.
wunian, w2., *dwell*, pret. 3d sing. wunode, 67; inf. 119.
wyllan, see willan.
wyrcean, wI., *make*, pret. 3d

plur. worhton, 503 ; *strive*,
 pret. 3d sing. worhte, 65 ;
 inf. 8.

wyrm, m., *serpent, snake*, ip.
 wurmum, 115.

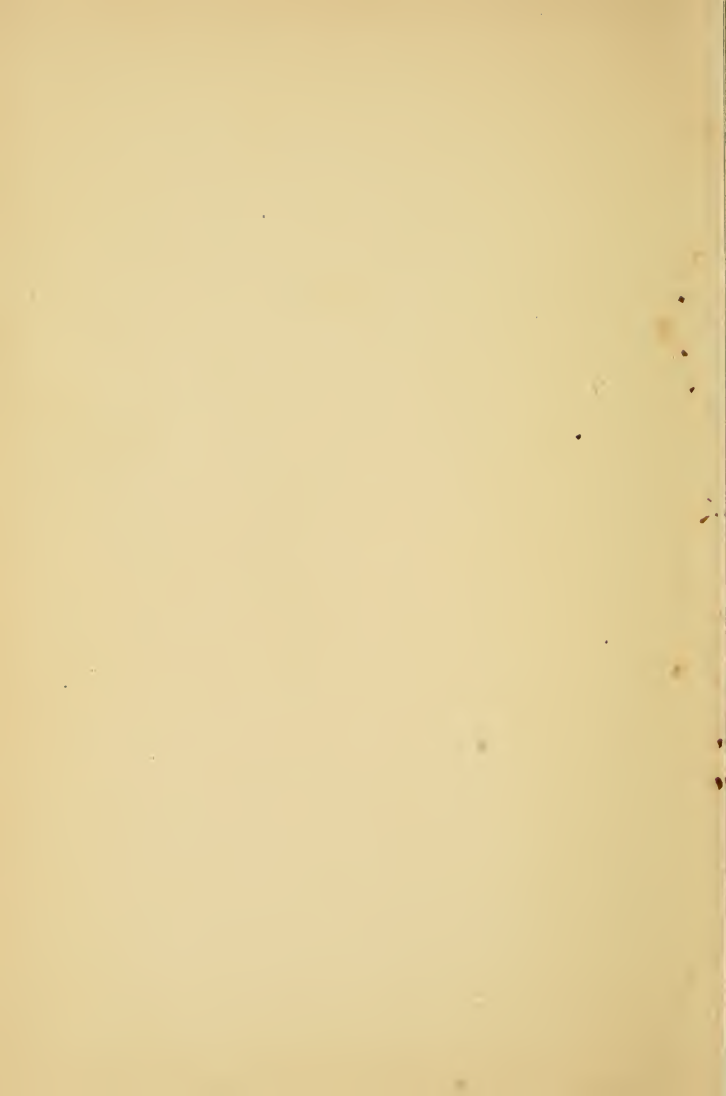
‡wyrmsęle, m., *serpent-hall*,
 ds. 119.

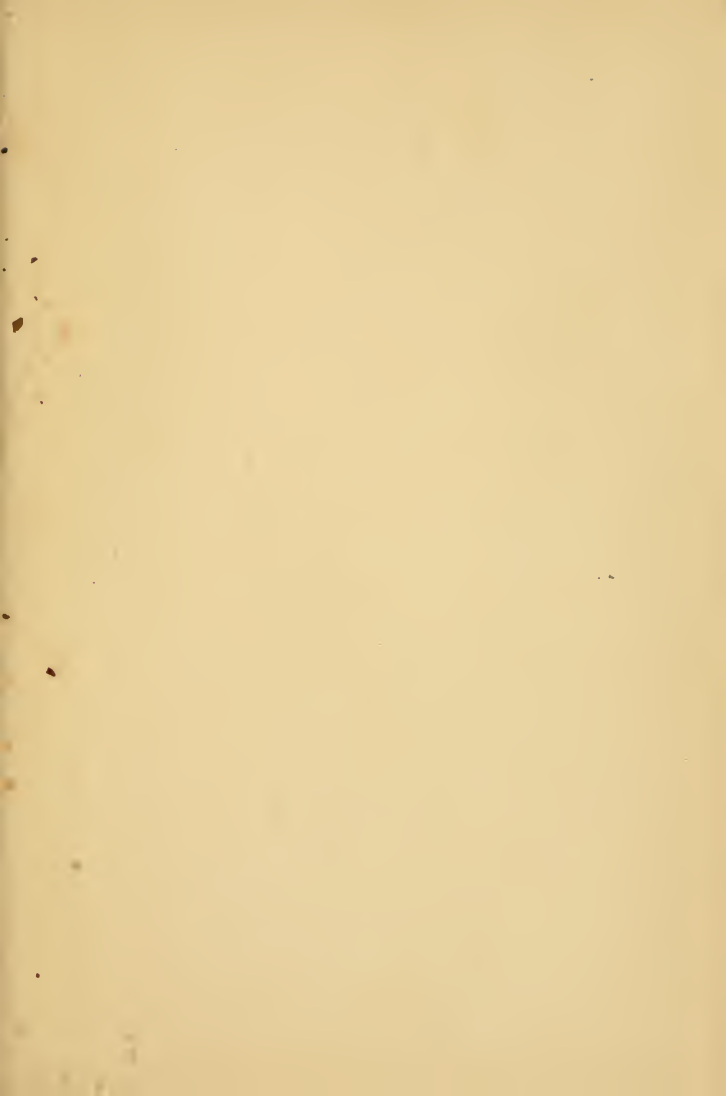
Y

ȳcan, w1., *augment, aggravate*,
 inf. 183.

ymbe, prep. w. acc., *around*,
 47, 268.

yrre, adj., *wrathful*, npm. 225.





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